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COMMENTARY CALLS FOR REMOVING NUCLEAR THREAT

OW280046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 28 May 85

["Commentary: Remove Threats of Nuclear War (by Lei Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Washington and Moscow are about to start their second round of nuclear arms talks in Geneva, an event attracting worldwide attention at a time when huge, threatening nuclear stockpiles are crying out for drastic cuts.

The United States and the Soviet Union often resort to an exaggeration of the other side's nuclear forces as an excuse for building up their own arsenals and for bargaining at the negotiating table.

In reality, their nuclear forces are by and large balanced, in spite of the lead the United States gained in the initial period of nuclear development and a letup in its nuclear effort in the 1970's. Both have built up a huge strategic nuclear offensive force composed of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles and long-distance bombers.

In comparison, the Soviet Union has more nuclear vehicles than the United States (2,400 pieces versus 2,100); higher nuclear equivalent (five billion tons of TNT versus four billion); and more land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (1,398 versus 1,034).

The United States, however, has a lead in the number of nuclear warheads (9,400 versus 8,000); more strategic submarine-launched nuclear warheads (5,300 versus 1,300); and more long-distance bombers (530 versus 150).

In addition, the United States has more tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons (up to 8,000 versus 5,300), but is weaker in antiaircraft force, which is deployed mostly in the United States.

By and large, the two nuclear forces are balanced, in spite of the advantages they enjoy in different aspects.

But the balance is a "balance of terror." No matter how strong their nuclear equivalents are, 10 billion tons of TNT, 20 billion tons or 300 billion tons -- as shown by different estimates -- they are supra-weapons of mass killing, enough to destroy the other side several dozen times, threatening not only their allies, but also the entire world.

People of the world, in face of the threat, are entitled to demand a halt to the nuclear arms race, as easing of East-West tension and ultimately the elimination of all nuclear weapons. It is hoped that there will be no more empty talks in Geneva, that negotiations will be conducted in good faith, and that substantial progress results.

DENG XIAOPING, YANG SHANGKUN MEET U.S. PUBLISHER

OW270710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, conversed with Fu Chao-chu, president of Chung Newspapers Limited in the United States of America on China's economic reform and construction here this morning. Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun had lunch together with Fu Chao-chu.

Hu Yaobang Meets Fu Chao-chu

OW251311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, General secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met Fu Chao-chu, president of Chung Newspapers Limited in the United States, here today. At a two-hour meeting in the Great Hall of the People, Hu paid tribute to Fu for his useful contributions to the reunification of China. Present were Hu Quli and Hao Jianxiu, member and alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. Fu is here on his way to Jiangxi Province to visit his relatives.

WU XUEQIAN RECEIVES CHICAGO DELEGATION

OW251108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this morning with a 19-member delegation from the U.S. Chicago Council on Foreign Relations headed by its President John Reilly. They exchanged views on some international issues of common interests.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on May 21 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and was entertained at a dinner given by President of the institute Han Nianlong. They will also tour Xian and Shanghai cities.

YAO YILIN MEETS U.S. SETON HALL DELEGATION

OW251537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with a delegation from Seton Hall University, U.S.A., led by its Chancellor Dr. John Petillo here today. The delegation is on a visit to China at the invitation of the University of International Business and Economics and Zhejiang Province.

Yao congratulated the two universities on their agreement signed this morning on strengthening their academic exchanges. Petillo said his university was willing to enter into cooperation with other Chinese schools. Present were Li Ke, deputy of the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Sun Weiyan, president of the University of International Business and Economics.

RONG YIREN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S., CANADA

OW240804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- A 7-member delegation from the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), led by CITIC Chairman Rong Yiren, left here this morning for a visit to the United States and Canada, upon the invitation of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and the Canada-China Trade Council.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED AS GHANDI ENDS VISIT

OW270744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 26 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and India today called for the dismantling of all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the prevention of the creation of new ones. They also opposed any attempt to increase foreign military presence in the area.

This is stressed in a statement issued jointly by the two countries at the end of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The statement said that the two countries consider the most urgent tasks facing mankind are the immediate cessation of the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and preventing the extension of this race into outer space.

The statement emphasized that the Geneva talks, given a constructive and realistic approach by both participating sides in accordance with the agreement reached, can lead to far-reaching solutions in the interests of peace and the security of all nations.

The Soviet Union and India noted with satisfaction the growing positive role of the movement of non-aligned countries in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and the relaxation of international tension, against all forms of aggression, interference, domination of hegemony, the statement added.

The statement called for broadening contacts on all levels, saying the talks between Gorbachev and Gandhi have promoted the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

XINHUA Examines Visit

OW250726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 25 May 85

["News Analysis: Gandhi's Visit to Moscow by Tang Xiushan and Xi Shuguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi seems to have accomplished his goals of renewing Indo-Soviet friendship and obtaining new assistance as he ends his six-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Gandhi's choice of the Soviet Union as the first stop of his official tour abroad since taking office last October and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's full participation in the summit talks with him in Moscow indicate the great importance given by both sides to the visit and the relations between the two countries.

Two days of political talks including a closed-door session between Gandhi and Gorbachev covered a wide range of bilateral and international issues.

The results of the visit include the signing of two major agreements to strengthen the long-term ties between the two nations. Under one agreement, the Soviet Union will provide one billion rubles (about 1.15 billion U.S. dollars) in credit over the next 15 years to cover India's power, oil, coal and machine building projects. The two leaders also reportedly agreed to the basic guidelines for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation until the year 2000 in another agreement.

India is now the largest partner in Soviet trade with developing countries while the Soviet Union is India's second largest trading partner after the United States.

Indo-Soviet trade rose rapidly to over 2.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1983 and over 3.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1984. The figure is expected to reach 3.68 billion U.S. dollars this year, a 20 percent increase over last year.

With Soviet assistance, about 60 industrial and other projects have been completed in India, while 30 others are still under way.

It is reported that the Soviet Union, India's chief arms supplier, is providing more advanced weapons including MIG-29 fighter planes and T-72 tanks. Moscow gave India military aid worth of 1.6 billion U.S. dollars in one deal in 1980.

The participation of Soviet Defense Ministry Sergey Sokolov in the Indo-Soviet summit talks is seen as an indication that the discussion also covered military ties between the two countries which, Gandhi said at the Moscow press conference, "have improved substantially."

The Soviet Union got firm support for a wide range of Soviet foreign policies from Gandhi, who criticized the United States "star wars" program and its trade embargo on Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union lauded the leading role of India in the Nonaligned Movement and repeated its support for India's proposal to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

However, discordance still exists on some matters.

Take the Afghanistan issue for example. While Gandhi refrained from direct criticism of the Soviet Union, he told the Moscow press conference that India was against any country intervening in the internal affairs of another.

When asked how he reacted to Gorbachev's proposal for an "all-Asia forum," Gandhi declined twice to give a direct answer.

He also appeared cautious on questions connected with India's relations with the United States. He said that Indo-U.S. relations had been good, bilateral trade had increased and that "today, the United States is our largest trading partner."

Gandhi reiterated his desire to improve relations with the U.S., saying, "I look forward to meeting him (Ronald Reagan) and developing that relationship." He is scheduled to visit Washington early next month.

The United States has tried to improve relations with India in the last few years. It cancelled India's debt of two billion U.S. dollars in 1974 and reached agreement in 1982 on offering nuclear fuel to India.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige rushed to New Delhi just before Gandhi started his visit to Moscow, and signed a major agreement with India on transfer of high technology including computers, electronics and telecommunications. This agreement was described by AP as a breakthrough in the overall Indo-American relations, because the U.S. was reluctant to do so in the past.

Asked if the new accord with Washington would affect Indo-Soviet ties, India's Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari said its relationship with one superpower would not be at the expense of that with the other.

All the developments indicate that both superpowers show great interest in better relations with India, which will no doubt benefit that country. But which of the two will get the upper hand remains to be seen.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG MEETS JAPAN'S JSP GROUP

OW231815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Kim Il-song met here today with the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Makoto Tanabe, the general secretary of the party. According to the KCNA, the talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. Kim Il-song and Makoto Tanabe presented gifts to each other. There were no details about the talks.

Present at the talks was Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Kim Il-song held a luncheon for the Japanese guests. He also met the Japanese reporters accompanying the Japanese Socialist Party delegation. The delegation arrived here on May 21 and held talks with the WPK delegation headed by Ho Tam on May 22.

No 'Southward Invasion' Seen

OW251147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The visiting delegation of Japan Socialist Party (JSP) "keenly realized" that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) wants to achieve the country's reunification through dialogue, not by "southward invasion," observed Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the JSP, yesterday evening. Tanabe made the observation at a reception he hosted upon the conclusion of the delegation's four-day visit to the DPRK.

He pointed out that the DPRK's proposal to hold the North-South parliamentary talks constitutes a correct approach to the settlement of those issues that can be solved between the two sides before the realization of the tripartite talks of the DPRK, South Korea and the United States.

The JSP is determined to discharge its duty on the basis of its basic stand on the Korean problem. The basic stand includes: firstly, the liquidation of the Japanese colonial rule in the past, secondly the reconciliation and cooperation with the Korean nation and thirdly, the establishment of peace in the Far East, declared the JSP general secretary.

Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), noted at the reception that the WPK and JSP shared identical views on all issues discussed during their talks and the JSP delegation's visit was of great significance to the mutual trust and friendly relations between the two parties.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK, received the delegation during its visit.

MA WENRUI, CPPCC GROUP END VISIT TO DPRK

OW261912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (XINHUA) -- A visiting Chinese delegation expressed a desire today to further strengthen exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF).

The Chinese delegation, led by Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, represents the first CPPCC delegation to visit Korea.

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Ma Wenrui said at a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy that the delegation was impressed by the achievements scored by the Korean people in their socialist construction.

Present at the banquet were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; and other high-ranking Korean officials.

Yo Yon-ku expressed the belief in her speech that friendship between the two countries would withstand all strains and be carried forward from generation to generation.

Visit Called Complete Success

OW271336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (XINHUA) -- The visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) to Korea has been a complete success which has deepened the understanding and ties between the two peoples.

Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and the head of the delegation said this to reporters before he left here for home today, ending a 11-day friendly visit to Korea.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Ho Chong-suk, and Director Yo Yong-ku and Deputy Director Yi Sok-chung of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland were present at the railway station to see the delegation off.

NORTH-SOUTH RED CROSS SOCIETIES BEGIN TALKS

DPRK Strives for Unification

OW251034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) will do its best to pave the way for Korea's peaceful reunification, the Central Committee of DPRK's Red Cross Society said.

According to KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA), Korea's Red Cross Society Central Committee made public yesterday the list of its delegation for the forthcoming North-South Red Cross talks scheduled for late this month in Seoul.

Yi Chong-yul, head of the Korean delegation, said after announcing his delegation's name list that the Northern side will devote all its sincerity and efforts to the sacred cause of mitigating at an early date the sufferings of the Korean people caused by the division of the country.

It is believed that the DPRK-proposed North-South Red Cross talks to be held on May 28 in Seoul after 12 years in suspense will play an active role in easing tensions in the Korean peninsula.

DPRK Group Issues Statements

OW280106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society arrived in Seoul today to attend the eighth round of North-South Red Cross formal talks, which will start on 28 May, according to a KCNA report. The last talks were held in Pyongyang in July 1973.

According to the report, on their way to Seoul, the Korean Red Cross delegation, its advisory committee members, and reporters accompanying the delegation were accorded a welcome by South Korean people. Yi Chong-yol, head of the Korean Red Cross delegation, issued statements while crossing the Military Demarcation Line at Panmunjom and upon his arrival in Seoul. Yi Chong-yol said: The task of the Red Cross personnel is to turn the suffering of the separated compatriots into a happy reunion, to consolidate the friendly feelings of the flesh-and-blood compatriots, and to lay a solid foundation for the road of rigorous reunification [yan dun di tong yi dao lu 0917 1498 4104 4827 0001 6670 6424].

He decided that the North Korean delegations would do their utmost to rejoin the severed veins at an early date, to make it possible for separated family members to travel to the North and the South freely, and to make due contributions to the cause of achieving the reunification of the fatherland. He hoped that the compatriots in the South would actively support the talks between the North-South Red Cross delegations so that they would achieve remarkable results.

The eighth round of talks between the South and North Korean Red Cross delegations was originally scheduled to be held in Seoul on 23 January this year. It was postponed because of the shooting incident at Panmunjon last December and the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises in February. According to the agreement reached by the two sides, they will, during the talks, continue to discuss such issues as correspondence, visits, and reunions of separated family members in the North and the South.

Delegation Arrives in Seoul

OW271853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) led by Yi Chong-yol arrived in Seoul today to attend the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks which start tomorrow, according to a KCNA report.

The two sides have agreed to resume their talks after an interval of 12 years. The last talks were held here in July 1973.

In a statement upon his arrival in Seoul, Yi Chong-yol said the DPRK Red Cross officials are confronted with the task of turning the sufferings of the separated compatriots into happy reunion and laying a solid foundation for reunification.

The DPRK delegation will do all it can at the resumed talks to alleviate the sufferings and misfortunes of the separated people and make great contributions to promoting the national reunification, he added.

The 8th talks were originally scheduled for January 23 this year. They were postponed because of the event in Panmunjom last December and the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises in February.

According to the agreement reached by the two sides they will continue to discuss on correspondence, visits and family reunion between the North and South.

NODONG SINMUN on Talks

OW280836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today expressed welcome to the opening of the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul.

Commenting on the talks, leading DPRK newspaper NODONG SINMUN said the resuming of the Red Cross talks after an interval of 12 years will create a new atmosphere for the North-South dialogue and be beneficial for the improvement of their relations.

The two sides should eliminate their distrust and misunderstanding, stop hostility and confrontation, stand for national reconciliation and unity and create a peaceful atmosphere for national reunification through dialogue and consultation, the commentary said.

It expressed the hope that South Korea would take a serious attitude towards the talks and make efforts to ensure their smooth development. The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society arrived in Seoul yesterday to take part in the talks, which are scheduled to open today.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS OCCUPY U.S. FACILITY

OW240842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (XINHUA) -- About 100 South Korean students occupied the U.S. Information Service building in downtown Seoul for the second day Friday to protest American support for the South Korean regime, according to reports from Seoul. Students from five universities in Seoul at noon Thursday forced their way into the U.S. Information Service building, which once housed the U.S. Embassy.

The students, armed with stones, occupied the second-floor library and used book shelves to barricade doors. They demanded a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker to South Korea and called for a U.S. apology for its manipulation of the 1980 Kwangju massacre. The students also demanded that the U.S. withdraw all economic measures unfavorable to the South Korean economy, cease support for the present South Korean regime.

It was reported that the South Korean authorities sent over 400 police to surround the building. A tense atmosphere has been prevailing in and around the occupied building. It is the first time that the U.S. Information Service in Seoul was occupied. The American cultural centers in Kwangju, Pusan and Taegu were attacked following the Kwangju incident.

Students End Occupation

OW261913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 students from five South Korean universities today ended their four-day occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul. The reports reaching here from that city said that the students walked out of the building's second floor library and demonstrated in the streets.

The student protest centered on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident in 1980. The South Korean authorities have said 191 people died in the Kwangju violence, but dissidents said the toll was higher.

These students, who fasted during the occupation, ended their sit-on voluntarily because they felt the issue would not be settled by continued dialogue. They demanded that the United States apologize for the Kwangju massacre, where authorities used violence to put an end to student demonstrations. The students have accused the U.S. of condoning, or at least not trying to stop, the movement of troops into the Kwangju area at the time.

The South Korean authorities claimed the student protestors would be questioned and subjected to "harsh punishment".

RIOTERS ARRESTED AFTER SOCCER LOSS TO HONG KONG

OW241826 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 24 May 85

[By reporters Zhu Shuxin and Zhang Baoying]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA) -- "On the evening of 19 May, I took part in troublemaking and destruction outside the Workers Stadium, smashing cars and injuring people. I am willing to accept the punishment of the law for my wrongdoings," said 21-year-old Liu Guofang to the reporters at the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau where he was being held on 23 May.

Liu Guofang, a worker of the greening team of the Beijing Babaoshan Cemetery, was one of those detained by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Department for participating in the riot outside the Beijing Workers Stadium the night of 19 May. Because of the seriousness of his unlawful activities and concrete evidence, he was arrested according to the law by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau on 21 May. Arrested together with Liu Guofang was another troublemaker, 26-year-old handyman Hua Zeping.

Liu Guofang was twice arrested by public security organs for disrupting public order in 1984. During the latest incident at the Workers Stadium, he smashed the windshield of one of the armed police units' trucks and injured one armed police cadre.

Liu Guofang said: "Frustrated at our national soccer team's defeat in the game, I smashed cars and created a disturbance regardless of the consequences. Now I realize that I have indeed violated criminal law and brought shame on our capital and the socialist country. I regret very much what I have done, which is the result of my lack of conception of the legal system and public morality and my failure to study and undergo ideological education." Liu Guofang pledged to accept the bitter lesson of his wrongdoings and expressed the hope that other young people will learn a lesson from him.

Hua Zeping was grabbed and turned over to the public security organ by the masses while he was agitating the crowds and actively taking part in overturning a taxi. After he was arrested according to the law by the Public Security Department, he told reporters at the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau where he was held: "Through undergoing the education given by public security personnel and reading newspapers over the past few days, I deeply realize that I have committed unlawful criminal activities of disrupting public order and destroying public property. The incident in which I took part has created baleful influences both at home and abroad. I feel ashamed that I am a black sheep who violated law and discipline. The fact that I was previously given disciplinary action by my unit for fighting with people explains that I had a weak sense of the legal system and discipline, which was the cause for my failure to observe discipline in ordinary times and my violation of law in the latest incident." Hua Zeping said that he is "willing to accept the punishment of law and determined to thoroughly mend his mistakes and to become a law-abiding youth from now on."

PRC, UK EXCHANGE INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

Vow Cooperation on Hong Kong

OW270722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 27 May 85

["Chinese, British Officials Pledge Full Implementation of Hong Kong Agreement" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and British officials today pledged continued cooperation for full implementation of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong as they exchanged the instruments of ratification here. Meanwhile, a press communique issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that the joint declaration came into force today.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, who signed the protocol of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which he exchanged with a British representative on behalf of the Chinese Government, said at the ceremony that Hong Kong had now entered the transitional period. He said that the situation in Hong Kong was now very good.

In the coming 12 years, he said, the common responsibility of the Chinese and British Governments is to maintain and develop stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and ensure thorough implementation of the joint declaration and the smooth transfer of government in 1977, which accorded with the common interests of all the Chinese people, including their compatriots in Hong Kong, and the British people.

"We are confident that the Chinese and British sides will make unremitting efforts and cooperate closely to this end. We expect that the Sino-British joint liaison group set up to achieve the above-mentioned objective and the Sino-British land commission established to handle related land questions will also conscientiously discharge the important functions entrusted to them by the two governments in the joint declarations."

Zhou Nan went on to say that the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question was strong proof of friendly cooperation between China and Britain. "We are confident that in the days to come, both of us will redouble our efforts and push the already existing friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in various fields to a new high," Zhou Nan concluded.

British Ambassador to China Sir Richard Evans, who exchanged the instruments with Zhou Nan and signed the protocol on behalf of the British Government, said at the ceremony that the exchange signified the completion on both sides of the legal process necessary to allow the joint declaration to enter into force.

He described the declaration's entry into force as an event of great significance and "an excellent augury for the visit which Premier Zhao Ziyang is about to make to my country."

The ambassador said that the terms of the joint declaration and its annexes established a framework for Hong Kong to continue to enjoy stability and prosperity, both before 1977 and when it became a special administrative region of China thereafter.

"The British Government will abide strictly by the terms of the joint declaration and its annexes. The British Government is certain that the Chinese Government will do likewise. The British Government looks forward to co-operating closely with the representatives of the Chinese Government in the joint liaison group which has been established under paragraph 5 of the joint declaration," the ambassador said.

Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet

OW271445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 27 May 85

["Beijing Banquet Marks Entry Into Force of Sino-British Declaration on Hong Kong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, gave a dinner here this evening to mark the entry into force of the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong question. Proposing his toast, Ji said that the two governments' exchange of instruments of ratification of the declaration this morning was a great event in the history of the Sino-British relations. He said that there was still a lot to do for the two countries in their friendly cooperation. He wished for continued development of the Sino-British relations.

British Ambassador to China Richard Evans said that he was glad of the high-level development of the Sino-British relations. As British ambassador to China, he said, he was willing to continue his efforts in further promoting the friendship between the two countries.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan and Deputy Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office Li Hou as well as officials of the British Embassy here.

YANG DEZHI MEETS, FETES BRITISH NAVY CHIEF

OW240846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and feted here today Adm. John Fieldhouse, the first sea lord of Britain and chief of staff of the Royal Navy, Lady Fieldhouse and their party. Liu Huaqing, commander of the P.L.A. Navy, and Richard Evans, British ambassador to China were present.

NUCLEAR SAFETY GROUP LEAVES FOR FRG, SWITZERLAND

OW240936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- A 10-member Chinese nuclear safety delegation left here today for Federal Germany and Switzerland to seek cooperation in nuclear safety for China's nuclear program. The delegation is headed by Jiang Shengjie, director general of China's Nuclear Safety Administration and president of the Chinese Nuclear Society.

He said on the eve of the visit that the Chinese nuclear specialists would explore the possibility of cooperation in nuclear waste disposal, nuclear power stations and other civilian nuclear facilities. They will also exchange views about regulations on nuclear safety, examinations and approval of nuclear power stations, he added.

During the three-week visit, the specialists are scheduled to make on-the-spot investigations of one-million kilowatt nuclear power stations being built and operating in the two countries. Their plans also include plants manufacturing nuclear circulatory systems and facilities and experimental factories for nuclear waste disposal.

They have been invited by the power plant union (KWU) of Federal Germany and the nuclear power station authorities of Switzerland.

China is now building a 200-strong national team of nuclear safety officials to supervise, examine and approve all civil nuclear facilities, power plants and reactors.

Jiang Shengjie said his administration had held talks to discuss possible co-operation between China and France, Federal Germany, Japan, the United States and other countries.

China plans to build four nuclear power stations in Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Liaoning Provinces over the next few years. By the end of this century, China will build large and medium-sized nuclear power stations with a total generating capacity of 10,000 mW.

PORTUGAL'S EANES FETED AFTER VISIT TO ZHUHAI

OW261855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, May 26 (XINHUA) -- President and Mrs. Eanes and their party today visited the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone bordering on Macao. At a dinner given this evening by Guangdong Provincial People's Government in honor of the visitors, Deputy Governor of the province Yang Li expressed his conviction that the development of the special economic zone would help the stability and economic development of Macao, and that the prosperity of Macao would also push forward the economic development of the zone.

Yang added that economic relations and trade between Guangdong and Macao were also getting closer in recent years.

Eanes said that his current visit to China was a success. "We have witnessed close cooperation between our two countries and are optimistic about its future," he said.

Eanes and his party arrived in Guangzhou from Guilin this morning in the company of Chinese Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources Sun Daguang. They drove directly to Zhuhai.

In Zhuhai City, they visited a construction site of an injector factory jointly run by the Zhuhai Import and Export Corporation and the Ng Fok Import and Export Co. Ltd. in Macao, an electronic factory, a holiday resort and a shopping center.

Leaves After Visit

OW271516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese President and Mrs. Eanes and their party left here today at the end of their visit to China.

Before the Portuguese president's departure, Chinese Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources Sun Daguang conveyed to him telephone messages from Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Both Li and Zhao said in their messages that the visit of the Portuguese president was successful and of great significance in promoting the mutual understanding, trust and friendly cooperation between the two countries. Eanes asked Sun to convey his thanks to the Chinese president and premier.

He said that his visit had left a deep impression on him. "We have witnessed during our visit the results of China's modernization drive and its policy of opening to the outside world," he added.

He emphasized that Portugal would continue to make efforts to promote the meaningful and equal cooperation between the two countries.

ZHENG TUOBIN MEETS EC COMMISSIONER IN BRUSSELS

OW241334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Willy de Clercq, the EC Commission member in charge of external relations, met here today with Chinese Foreign Economic and Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin to exchange views on the world economic situation and the promotion of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. De Clercq accepted an invitation from Zheng to visit China next year.

De Clercq told a joint press conference after the meeting that the cooperation between the European Community and China is excellent. He noted that "China's economic reforms and its policy of opening to the outside world provide our enterprises, public or private, a better chance to realize their plans in China".

Zheng said China is confident of its cooperation with the community, because there is no conflict of interests between them. China, with rich resources and vast markets, is persistent on its open policy while Europe, with great potential competitiveness, applies a relatively open policy towards China in the technological field. He invited EC countries to invest in China, provide state loans and technological transfer. He also urged them to strengthen the competitiveness of their products in China.

Chinese Ambassador to the European Community Zhang Shu was also present at the meeting.

Departure Reported

OW251017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Brussels, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation headed by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here today after concluding his three-day visit to the European Communities and Belgium.

Earlier, president of the federation of entrepreneurs of Belgium Andre Leysen held a conversation with Zheng.

During his stay here, the Chinese minister signed a new five-year trade and economic cooperation agreement between China and the EC. He met with Executive Chairman of the EC Council of Ministers Giulio Andreotti and EC Commissioner for Foreign Relations Willy de Clercq.

LI PENG MEETS POLISH LEADERS, SIGNS TRADE PACT

Obodowski Hosts Banquet

OW250748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Polish Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski gave a grand banquet here this evening in honor of his Chinese counterpart Li Peng who is on an official visit to this East European country. Obodowski said at the banquet that Li Peng's visit is "an important new step forward in strengthening the relations between Poland and China."

The Polish side is satisfied with the speedy development of economic and, particularly, trade ties between the two countries during the past few years, especially in the recent months, he said. "We are exploring new forms and new paths for cooperation in economy, science and technology. We believe your visit would bring new value to this effort and strengthen the common wish for broader cooperation of mutual benefit," he added.

Obodowski emphasized that the 1986-1990 Chinese-Polish trade agreement to be signed during Li Peng's visit "will play an important role in the development of our relations and coordinate the mutual goods supplies in a more planned way."

The Polish vice premier reiterated his country's willingness to develop long-term and stable relations with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. "To do so would further the rapprochement and understanding and promote the traditional friendship between our two nations," he said.

In return, Li Peng said that the Polish people, under the leadership of the government headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, have put an end to the temporary setbacks and difficulties the country suffered in the early 1980s. The recent years have seen a steady economic recovery and a marked improvement of social and political situation, he noted. The Chinese people wish the Polish people new successes in socialist development, he said.

China, Li Peng said, works for the reduction of international tension, the removal of the danger of war and the maintenance of peace. It opposes arms race and stands for disarmament, he said. He expressed the Chinese people's desire to, together with the Polish people and other peace-loving peoples, make great efforts to preserve world peace.

On Chinese-Polish relations, Li Peng said that "traditional friendship has existed between our two peoples. An all-round progress has been achieved in recent years in relations between our two countries." He believed that his visit would push forward the development of the friendly cooperation.

Li, Obodowski Discuss Ties

OW260236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and his Polish counterpart Janusz Obodowski held talks here today to exchange views on further development of relations between the two nations. Obodowski said that Poland and China are exploring paths for socialist development. The two nations share common views in many areas, he said.

Li Peng said that China and Poland have the same goal of socialist development. He believed that the relations between the two governments and the two peoples would be further strengthened through his visit and the conclusion of the five-year trade agreement.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

PRC, Poland Sign Trade Pact

OW260238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Polish Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski signed here today the 1986-1990 trade agreement which provides for further development of the economic ties between the two countries.

Under the agreement, China's exports to Poland during the next five years will include rice, maize, soybean, tea, cotton, silk, porcelain, machine equipment, mineral products and medicine. Poland is to provide China with coal mining and washer equipment, power station machines, cars and trucks, chemical and metallurgical products.

Li Hosts Banquet

OW270640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng said here today that his visit to Poland has promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and made the prospects for their cooperation brighter. Speaking at a return banquet he hosted in honor of his Polish counterpart Janusz Obodowski, Li noted that he had held "thorough, frank and constructive" talks with Polish leaders on the two countries' socialist construction and other questions of mutual concern.

He described the Sino-Polish 1986-1990 long-term trade agreement signed here yesterday as conducive to the sustained development of trade between the two countries. He praised the Polish people for their significant contribution to the anti-fascist war between 1939 and 1945 and their great achievements in the socialist construction in the past 40 years.

"We are glad to see that the Polish people, under the leadership of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, are taking concrete measures to solve the country's political and economic problems," he said. He maintained that the affairs of Poland should be managed by the Polish people themselves free from external interference.

In his speech, Obodowski praised the Sino-Polish trade agreement for laying a foundation for long-term goods exchanges. He expressed the conviction that the cooperation between Poland and China is in the interests of the two peoples and the goals of the two countries' socialist construction as it is based on reciprocity.

Earlier today, Li Peng and his entourage had visited the coastal cities of Gdansk and Gdynia.

Li, Jaruzelski Exchange Views

OW280304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and prime minister of Poland, met here this morning with Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng who is on an official visit to this country. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation and briefed each other on the developments in their own countries.

Jaruzelski said that both Poland and China are engaged in socialist development. The friendly relations between the two nations have a solid foundation, he said. The Polish leader expressed satisfaction with Li Peng's visit, particularly with the conclusion of the 1986-1990 trade agreement during the tour.

The exchange of visits by the vice premiers of the two countries, he said, was the beginning of a new stage in Polish-Chinese relations, especially in the economic field. He expressed the hope for closer economic cooperation between the two nations.

Li Peng said that socialism is the common cause of China and Poland. The Polish people have made great achievements in more than 40 years of socialist development, he noted. He was glad that the difficulties facing Poland are being overcome and the situation in the country is stable.

China pursues a peaceful and independent foreign policy, Li Peng said. China's socialist modernization drive needs a peaceful international environment, he added. He believed that the relations between China and Poland, particularly economic ties, would further develop.

Li Peng conveyed to Comrade Jaruzelski the regards of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Jaruzelski also asked Li Peng to convey his regards to Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang.

Present at the meeting were Polish Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski and Chinese Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing. This afternoon, Li Peng met with Polish Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Stanislaw Zieba at Nieborow, Skierniewice Province.

Li Calls Visit Success

OW280310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng today described his visit to Poland as "a complete success," saying his talks with Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and other leaders were very helpful.

Before he left here for Budapest tonight at the end of a seven-day official visit to Poland, Li told XINHUA that a major result of the visit is a long-term trade agreement (1986-1990) signed by the two governments which will ensure a stable development of trade between China and Poland in the long run.

He pledged that China would make all efforts to honor the agreement.

Li said he found the prospects for cooperation between the two countries in economy and technology were "broad."

"Both China and Poland are socialist countries and our construction goals are identical," he pointed out.

He believed that the friendly relations between the two governments and peoples would be enhanced through his visit and the signing of the long-term trade agreement.

XINHUA on Sino-Polish Ties

OW261633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 26 May 85

["Round-up: New Chapter in History of Sino-Polish Friendly Relations (by Liu Mu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng's seven-day official visit to Poland (May 21-27) following his Polish counterpart Janusz Obodowski's China tour in March is an event of great significance in enhancing friendly cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit, the two vice-premiers signed a new five-year long-term bilateral trade agreement which, Obodowski said, will play an important role in strengthening Sino-Polish cooperation.

A remarkable progress in the development of Sino-Polish economic relations was made in 1984, during which, the two countries signed a ten-year long-term treaty on economic and technical cooperation and decided to establish a joint commission for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation.

During his visit to China (March 28 to April 5) this year, Obodowski discussed with Li Peng the possibility of expanding bilateral trade and cooperation in other fields and attended the signing of a summary of the first Sino-Polish commission meeting.

Obodowski's successful visit constitutes an important step forward in strengthening the relations between Poland and China.

It is expected that the volume of Sino-Polish trade this year will increase by 180 per cent over that of last year to a level unknown before in their trade history.

The Sino-Polish friendly cooperation could be dated way back to the early 1950's. The joint shipping company formed in 1951 under the Sino-Polish navigation treaty has stood the test of time in the past three decades.

During his official friendly visit to Poland in early 1957, the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai travelled half of the Polish territory. He described the warm hospitality accorded him there as a "vivid display of the Polish-Chinese friendship."

This friendly relationship between two socialist countries has further developed in the 1980's on a long-term and stable basis guided by the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial sovereignty, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit.

Polish Vice-Premier Obodowski emphasized at the welcoming banquet for Li Peng on Friday that Li's visit would "bring new value to the common efforts to explore new forms and new paths for broader cooperation of mutual benefit between the two nations in various fields."

Li Peng replied he believed that his visit will push forward the Sino-Polish traditional friendly cooperation.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW241324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China wishes to develop its friendly and cooperative relations with Latin American countries, including relations in the economic fields. Zhao made the remarks at a 40-minute meeting with visiting Colombian Minister of Foreign Relations Augusto Ramirez Ocampo here this afternoon.

Zhao and Ramirez agreed that both countries share identical or similar views on many international issues, and bilateral relations have developed steadily. Noting that there exists large potentials in the economic and technical cooperation, Zhao hoped that efforts would be made by the two sides to explore new forms and channels for its further expansion.

The premier paid tribute to Colombia's foreign policy of independence and non-alignment. He also admired Colombia, a member state of the Contadora Group, for its contributions to solving the problems in Central America in a peaceful, fair and reasonable way.

Wu Xueqian, Ramirez Hold Talks

OW241505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that Central America has become one of the hot-spots in the world. If no positive measures are adopted, he said, the situation there will affect peace and security in the whole of Latin America. Wu said this during his talks with the visiting Colombian minister of foreign relations, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo.

The two foreign ministers held talks on matters of mutual concern, including the situation in Central America, foreign debts, disarmament talks and bilateral relations. The two sides shared identical views on many international issues.

Wu reiterated China's three principles on Central America, namely, opposing interference by external forces, especially opposing the power politics practised by the two super-powers in this area; the internal questions of every Central American country should be settled by its own people; and disputes and problems between the Central American countries should be solved fairly and reasonably through peaceful negotiations rather than use of force or threat of force. He said China is very concerned about the development of the situation in Central America and firmly supports the Contadora Group in its peace efforts to settle the Central American question.

Ramirez said Colombia highly appreciates China's support for the Contadora Group. He stressed that the situation in Central America can only be stabilized through joint efforts of the Central American countries and by responding to the Contadora Group's proposal.

The two foreign ministers agreed that the question of foreign debts is a political question rather than merely an economic one.

Wu pointed out that to settle this question it is all the more necessary to strengthen South-South cooperation as well as for the debtor nations to strengthen their unity, conduct negotiations with the creditor nations and earnestly carry out North-South dialog.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the progress made in their bilateral relations in political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields since the establishment of diplomatic ties five years ago. They also expressed the hope for increased economic and trade cooperation.

Also present at the talks were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and Colombian ambassador to China Luis Villar Borda. This evening the two foreign ministers signed exchanges of notes on cooperative projects, covering mulberry growing, silworm raising and bamboo weaving.

HU YAOBANG SUPPORTS STUDENT'S SUGGESTIONS

OW251133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- Issue No 10 of BAN YUE TAN which was published today, prominently features a letter from Wang Lumin, a Chinese student studying in the United States, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's written instructions, and attaches an editor's note to the item.

The BAN YUE TAN editor's note says: Wang Lumin, a Chinese graduate student studying in the United States, recently wrote to the Ministry of Education and other organizations concerned on behalf of nearly 200 Chinese personnel studying at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, in the United States. In the letter, he thanked the organizations concerned for promptly sending the publicity materials about the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, including films, videotapes, audio tapes and slides. He also expressed very high opinion of literary and art work at home.

Comrade Hu Yaobang read the letter and wrote some instructions. His instructions are not only extremely important and insignificant for guiding literary and art creation and the performing arts, but also generally significant for guiding the whole ideological front, including propaganda, journalism, publication, and educational departments. (end editor's note)

Comrade Hu Yaobang's Instructions

I suggest that the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture jointly transmit this letter to every literary and art organization in China, and request every party branch to discuss it at least once. It is necessary to make all Communists in those organizations clearly understand that the most important political task of literary and art creation and performance is to inspire patriotism among the people throughout the country, and encourage the people to work with a will to make the country strong and dedicate themselves to the socialist modernization of the motherland. None of the Communists in literary and art organizations should forget this most important task. I mean that we should seriously assume this most important political task. I am not asking our literary and art work to resume the old path and practice the "leftist" stuff again -- depriving people of the freedom of creation, deciding on and interfering with writers' work, asking writers to write things that tend to be set in stone and generalize, and making things hard for writers or bludgeoning them. Nor as I asking our literary and art creators and performers to present dull material again, forcing people to accept it. We should continue to advocate lighthearted and lively things that help promote people's happiness and health. I hope that this will not cause any misunderstanding or any new deviations.

Excerpts From Letter From Wang Lumin, a Chinese Student Studying in the United States

For more than a year, we have shown about 20 films and videotapes from home. What is the reaction to those films and tapes? The number of persons who came to see them shows that there are certain problems. The film "Descending Zhong Shang in a Storm" attracted the most viewers from among Taiwan and Hong Kong schoolmates. The next popular ones were the videotapes, "Xian Incident" and "Young Marshal's Story." Almost all the students from the mainland came to see the videotape "The Parade Celebrating the 35th National Day." Since viewing "The Parade Celebrating the 35th National Day" and "Descending Zhong Shan in a Storm," I have had a sense of pride.

We need films and tapes like those that made us proud of our great motherland when we viewed them with our friends. After the National Day documentary was shown, several students from Hong Kong and Malaysia asked us to help them copy it so that their relatives elsewhere could view it. A Taiwan compatriot said to me: "I am not a leftist, but I like two excellent songs from the mainland. One is 'Sing of the Motherland,' and the other is 'A Big River With Rolling Waves.' They do not contain any political or partisan propaganda. They could be produced only by a flourishing nation."

We didn't have any tape recordings of this kind of patriotic song here. We were a little disappointed at the cultural soiree on National Day. Why didn't we play some of the patriotic songs welcomed by the masses at the National Day soiree? Why did we only sing those songs that had nothing to do with National Day? We believe that the Chinese young people who are embarking on the cause of building the four modernizations all the more need the kind of art that can invigorate their spirit. Of course, we are not saying that Hong Kong and Taiwan music and disco should not be played in our country. We mean that we must not go to the other extreme. On occasions such as National Day, in particular, we should play inspiring patriotic songs for the most part.

We can recall watching television in the United States on the evening of the Fourth of July 2 years ago. The main performance on that day was given by a large symphony orchestra in Washington. They played almost all traditional patriotic songs such as the "Star Spangled Banner." In autumn, our school has football games every weekend. Before the competition, the American national anthem would always be played by a 200-man strong military band. The singing aloud by 60,000 people in the stadium deeply moved me. Our country is not so rich yet and we should all the more have patriotic enthusiasm to inspire the people of the whole country. In the United States, disco and rock music are very popular. Listening to Hong Kong and Taiwan music is also an easy thing. It is precisely for that reason, we are eager to see and hear art that really belongs to us. Speaking of Chinese-style art, please don't think that our overseas friends only want to see Chinese traditional programs (in ancient costume). Modern Chinese music and programs that show how the Chinese people are working hard to make progress are also much welcomed. I had played the tape recording of "Who Can Say Our Native Place Is Not Good?" at an American friend's home. It was my only tape-recorded song that could be considered a patriotic song. His whole family liked it very much. They also invited me and another student, who had come with his own funds, to sing the Chinese national anthem. When we finished singing, they asked us to sing it one more time. Our American friend's father even recorded our singing of the national anthem.

I hope that our cultural and art field will truly be a field where a hundred flowers bloom. While allowing all kinds of music to be played in society, propaganda departments should assume the responsibility of publicizing patriotic music. I would suggest:

- 1) From now on, television stations should sponsor soirees of patriotic songs and music on National Day and New Year's Day.
- 2) From spring to autumn, if the weather is good, the military band of the Chinese PLA should give a free patriotic concert in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square on a scheduled weekend each month.
- 3) The national anthem should be played by a military band at all major sports events (sung together by all spectators). In addition, if possible, it would be a good idea to send a youth art group (about a dozen people) to the United States on tour to perform at various schools each year, or every 2 years. It is not necessary to send a large group, but it would be most desirable if all members are able to give singing and dancing performances and can present a colorful contemporary Chinese art program.

I should like to point out that I and the people represented by this letter are not old and stubborn people who are conservative thinkers, unused to new things. We are all young graduate students around 30 years old. We are convinced that we must not mix the publicizing of patriotism with the ultra-left and discard them, and that we must also not bury patriotic songs and music when we let a hundred flowers bloom.

CPC DECISION ON EDUCATION REFORM PUBLICIZED

Reform To Stress Skills

OW280800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 28 May 85

["Education Reform To Stress Skills" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- China will do its utmost to train a large number of able people for its economic and social development. This constitutes the fundamental goal of the on-going educational reform, according to a decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which was made public today. The decision on the reform of the educational system urges the country's educational departments to train millions of skilled workers for all trades and professions.

Also to be trained will be managerial and technical personnel imbued with modern scientific knowledge and management skills, including factory directors, managers, engineers, agronomists and accountants. It also calls for training large numbers of educators, scientists, doctors, journalists, lawyers and diplomats, as well as party and government personnel.

"These people ought to be imbued with lofty aspirations, be morally sound and well disciplined, and love the motherland and socialism," the document states. "They must work hard with a spirit of devotion to make China prosperous and powerful and improve the well-being of the people." They must also continuously seek knowledge and be independent thinkers and bold trail-blazers, the document says.

Unprecedented achievements in education have been registered over the past three decades since the founding of New China, the CPC Central Committee decision observes. Most of the people who are now the mainstay of the country's economic construction were brought up during this period. However, the document says, China's present educational system, educational guidelines, curricula and methods are not in keeping with the socialist modernization program.

The document lists the following as major problems: weak elementary education, shortage of schools and qualified teachers, and retarded development of vocational and technical education. Dated textbooks and over-specialization in certain faculties also hamper the development of modern science and culture in China. Besides, over-strict control by government departments concerned over schools, particularly over the institutions of higher learning, has stunted their vigor. To change such a state of affairs, the party decision points out, it is imperative to carry out educational reforms in a systematic way and direct education to serve the modernization drive.

Technical Education Stressed

OW280812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 28 May 85

["Technical Education To Be Encouraged" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- China is to encourage more junior middle school graduates to enter technical schools in a bid for educational reform.

The Communist Party Central Committee announces in a decision today that vocational and technical school graduates will have priority in job assignment. Other job seekers will have to take technical tests. Vocational and technical education form the weakest link in the system, the document says. Last year there were only 3.7 million vocational and technical school students, against 45.54 million in ordinary middle schools. Most junior middle school graduates aim to enter senior middle school, but only a fraction can go on to college. The rest go straight to work with inadequate vocational training.

The reform plans to have more students in vocational and technical schools than in ordinary middle schools in the next five years. Some middle schools will become technical schools, while state and private bodies and individuals will be encouraged to open others. Technical teachers' training colleges will be needed to staff the new schools, while ordinary colleges are urged to train teachers for technical schools. Short-term technical colleges will be set up to take technical school graduates and on-job workers.

Colleges To Get More Autonomy

OW280854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- China will give more administrative powers to its universities and colleges, according to the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Educational Reform" published today.

"This is the key to the current reform of the higher educational system," the decision says. According to the decision, universities and colleges will enjoy more self-determination in the following aspects: deciding on teaching plans and curricula, and compiling and choosing teaching materials; accepting projects from or cooperating with other social establishments for scientific research and technological development, as well as setting up combines involving teaching, scientific research and production; suggesting appointments and removals of vice-presidents and officials at various levels; disposal of capital construction investment and funds allocated by the state; and developing international exchanges by using their own funds. In the past, all these steps had to be approved by the educational department at the next higher level.

To reform the student-enrollment and graduate-assigning systems is another important task, the decision says. As well as enrolling students according to the state quotas, universities and colleges will also admit students seconded from other establishments and students at their own expense, abandoning the previous practice that all students had to be enrolled according to the state plan. However, all students will still have to pass entrance examinations.

The new system of graduate-assigning will, under the guidance of the state plan, take into account graduates' inclinations, the recommendations of colleges and employers' requirements. Students at their own expenses will seek jobs by themselves.

The present system of state stipends for students at institutions of higher learning will also be reformed and a scholarship system set up, the decision says. All students, except those at teachers colleges, those who are to work under very tough conditions after graduation and those who have financial difficulty, will have to pay for tuition, accommodation and miscellaneous expenses. The CPC decision points out that the state and educational departments will have the responsibility to guide higher education and appraise the management of universities and colleges. Those with good achievements will be encouraged with material awards, and those with poor management will be consolidated or even closed down.

Compulsory Education Introduced

OW281058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- China will introduce nine-year education step by step, says a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on educational reform, which was announced today. It says China will strive to make junior middle school education universal in the next six years in the cities and coastal areas, and within the next 10 years in the countryside.

After more than 30 years of effort, primary education has been made universal in China's major cities and most of the towns, and 95 percent of school-age children in the rural areas are at school. However, because of a shortage of middle school teachers, buildings and other facilities, only about two-thirds of the pupils are eligible to proceed to junior middle school education.

The central government requires that all local governments should take practical measures as soon as possible to build a stable contingent of qualified teachers in sufficient numbers. These include principally the training of the existing teachers and raising their social status and pay and conditions.

At the same time, the central government will place the responsibility for developing basic education with the local governments and encourage state-owned enterprises, mass organizations and individuals to pool education funds. The decision points out that there will be more rapid increases in educational appropriations in the future. The decision says, at the same time as China carries out nine-year compulsory education, it will work hard to develop pre-school education and special education for the blind, deaf-mutes, the disabled and mentally-retarded children.

HAO JIANXIU ON SCIENTIFIC CHILD NURTURING

OW280213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 26 May 85

[By reporter Zhou Kejin]

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- Today, over 3,000 experts and scholars in the capital worked at 300 or so consultative booths set up in various districts and counties in Beijing to publicize knowledge on bearing healthy babies and raising and educating children, as well as on protecting children's legitimate rights and interests.

Attending today's activities, Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, praised the publicity work and consultative services as highly significant for children.

Today, these booths became classrooms on how to raise children scientifically. With great patience, educators and health and legal experts answered parents' questions regarding heredity, children's health, and prevention and treatment of common childhood diseases. Some booths also showed movies and prerecorded videotapes on raising children scientifically. The question of early education for children was the center of attention for many parents. At Beijing's Working People's Palace of Culture, a guardian located Wang Jifen, a distinguished expert on child education, and sought her advice on how to help her child enjoy studying more. Wang Jifen proposed that children should be trained to work independently and to work with their own hands. She also said that it is necessary to create a good environment for study, patiently explain stories in picture books, and give toys that stimulate the intellect.

This morning, Hao Jianxiu and leading comrades of the National Women's Federation and Beijing came to the Working People's Palace of Culture to see the experts and scholars working at the consultative booths. Hao Jianxiu said: Raising children scientifically is essential for building up children's physical health, developing their early-stage intellect, and helping them become the proficient personnel needed in China's economic takeoff during the 21st century; it is a fundamental matter that has a close bearing on the nation's prosperity. She said: Now that the Beijing Municipal Women's Federation and other units have taken the initiative in publicizing the scientific way of raising children, it is hoped that such meaningful activities will be sponsored regularly and attended to as a routine project so as to benefit the younger generation.

HAO JIANXIU ADDRESSES YOUTH WORKERS 24 MAY

OW270036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hao Jianxiu's speech at the forum of representatives of "1 June" International Children's Day youth workers (24 May 1985)

Comrades: As the "1 June" International Children's Day draws increasingly nearer, the National Youth Work Coordination Committee is sponsoring this meeting here for you to discuss your new achievements and new experiences in nurturing, bringing up, and educating youth. Thanks to youth workers' positive and down-to-earth approach during the past year in bringing up the younger generation to become the proficient personnel needed by nation's four modernizations, our young people are maturing in a lively and healthy way. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, society and guardians of all young people, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks and cordial regards to you and all other youth workers!

Children are the hope and future of our country and people, the reserve workers of the four modernizations, and the successors to the communist cause. Today as various reforms are proceeding in full swing and the world's technological revolution is presenting us a new challenge, it is a strategic task of far-reaching significance to bring up our children with a scientific approach, so that they can grow up healthy and be ready to become outstanding successors. An important factor for achieving an economic take-off in our country early in the 21st Century, as well as a requirement of the times and the communist cause, is to bring up and train today's young people so that they will become a generation of new communists able to meet the needs of modernization, the world, and the future a decade or two from now.

Comrade Xiaoping pointed out a few days ago at the national educational conference that "if a huge nation with 1 billion people could boost its education, its tremendous superiority in human resources would never be matched by any other country. The superiority in human resources coupled with the advanced socialist system will bring our goal within our grasp." Kindergarten education as well as primary and secondary education are the foundations of our education as a whole, and they are the basic requirements for upgrading the nation's ethical standards, its educational and scientific level, and its physical health. Unless our kindergarten, primary, and secondary education are successful we will not be able to deliver qualified students to higher-level schools, and our schools of higher education will not be able to produce more exceptional specialists of all types. Kindergarten education, in particular, is an undertaking with which hundreds of millions of fathers and mothers are concerned, and which has a close bearing on the rejuvenation of our country. Comrade Xiaoping said: "After receiving education in schools for a decade or so, the present first-graders will become the fresh and vital force for pioneering the great undertakings of the 21st century." Whether or not the children today become proficient personnel useful for future construction, primary education is extremely important. What you do may seem very ordinary, but an extraordinary project in the future construction, primary education is extremely important. What you do may seem very ordinary, but any extraordinary project in the future will not be accomplished without your work today.

Therefore, youth educators should naturally be respected by society. Respecting teachers and attaching importance to education is an important aspect of spiritual civilization, and it is a hallmark indicating the level of our national civilization. China has the fine tradition of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education. Xun Zi, a thinker of ancient China, said: "A prosperous nation certainly values its teachers and instructors; whereas a declining nation holds them in contempt."

Our ancestors also considered "being serious in choosing teachers" and "respecting teachers and cherishing intellectuals" preconditions for successful education. Proletarian revolutionary teacher Lenin maintained: "There will be no culture to speak of without elevating the status of the people's teachers." Not long ago, the ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC officially adopted the motion of designating each 10 September as Teachers Day, beginning in 1985. This reflects the profound loving care people of all nationalities in the country have shown toward the people's teachers. Activities showing our respect for teachers will be carried out throughout the country. Youth educators are engineers of the souls who mold young people's thinking and moral character and develop their intelligence; they are the enlighteners and designers of the proficient people of the future, and therefore they should be respected. Party and government leaders at all levels must show genuine concern for the work and life of the kindergarten teachers and primary and secondary school teachers, and take effective and practical steps to upgrade their social status.

To win the whole society's respect for teachers, teachers themselves must have self-respect and self-esteem; they must conduct themselves with dignity and make unremitting efforts to improve themselves. This is particularly essential for kindergarten educators. First of all, they must heighten their sense of professional ethics, be determined to dedicate their whole lives to teaching, bear firmly in mind their sacred duties, and live up to the earnest expectations of the party and the people. They must love children, care for them, be worthy of the name of teacher, impart knowledge, educate people, and dedicate their beautiful hearts and souls to educating children.

Second, they should strive to improve their proficiency, set the best teaching standards, and produce the best students, in order to be worthy of society's respect. To keep up with the need of modernization, our teachers must have modern knowledge and understand modern educational measures. They must study Marxist and Leninist educational theory, modern education, psychology, and social and natural sciences. They must familiar with information about the world, study the psychological traits of children of this age, and encourage young people to think creatively. Youth educators must become promoters of educational reform, work with one heart and one soul to improve kindergarten and primary and secondary education, so as to lay a sound foundation for bringing up hundreds of millions of proficient personnel for all levels.

The whole party and the whole society must care for the healthy growth of young people, and care for youth education. Educational departments must run teacher-training colleges properly so that they can produce more teachers willing to dedicate themselves to the educational cause. Since 1981 when the party Central Committee entrusted women's federations with the task of taking the initiative in doing youth work, youth work has developed very rapidly and achieved significant successes, thanks to the active support and cooperation among members of the coordination committee. From now on, women's federations must continue to strengthen their coordination and cooperation with various other departments, step up investigation and study, and continue to work hard so that their work will become even more successful.

Comrades, the training of a generation of creative, new communists is a glorious and arduous task. The party has placed the highest hope on you, and the whole nation has placed the highest hope on you. I hope you will continue to work hard, explore as you move forward, and achieve even greater successes!

BEIJING UNIVERSITY ENACTS REFORM MEASURES

HK250754 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 85 p 1

[Report by Tang Xun: "Beijing University Enacts Reform Measures o Encourage the Growth of Talented Persons" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] To foster the ability of students and encourage the growth of talented persons, as of this semester Beijing University has attached importance to teaching students in accordance with their aptitude, and carried out comparatively wide-ranging reforms with regard to teaching administration, teaching methods, teaching contents, and so on.

IMPLEMENTING A DOUBLE DEGREE SYSTEM ON A TRIAL BASIS AND TRAINING TALENTED STUDENTS WHO STUDY DIVERSIFIED SUBJECTS AND PIONEERING SUBJECTS [bian yuan xue ke 6708 4878 1331 4430]. Those students who have strong study skills and have scored good marks in their majors may apply to the departments concerned to study according to the new system. Those whose applications are been successful may start simultaneously studying the second speciality during their second or third year. In this way, students may simultaneously study subjects offered by both arts and sciences departments so that they can acquire wider professional knowledge. At present, many students are exerting their efforts to advance toward this goal.

REDUCING THE PERIOD OF SCHOOLING OF THE FIRST AND SECOND SEMESTERS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR AND LENGTHENING SUMMER VACATION PERIODS. The university has decided to lengthen summer vacation periods from the previous 4 to 6 weeks to 9 to 10 weeks. Summer courses will be offered and students are encouraged to take them on an elective basis.

The difference between the former method and the current one is that those who take summer courses will also get credits. All this will be beneficial to students who are working toward two degrees and those working for early graduation. Those students who do not take summer courses will take longer to carry out social investigation or implement a work-study program.

SHORTENING CLASS HOURS TO REDUCE STUDENT STUDY LOADS. The university has demanded coordination among the various departments in teaching links in order to improve teaching methods and provide students with more time for self-study. It has also been stipulated that total class hours each week will not exceed 18 hours. At present, many departments are readjusting their teaching plans according to this stipulation.

STRENGTHENING THE TEACHING OF BASIC SUBJECTS. Various departments have paid attention to selecting and assigning teachers who have sound vocational knowledge, are good at teaching, and have been involved in research work to teach various main subjects. At present, a number of departments have reorganized their teaching schedules. Professors or associate professors are generally assigned to teach important basic subjects.

ALLOWING STUDENTS TO TRANSFER TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OR TO CHANGE THEIR MAJORS. Leaders of the university believe that a very small number of students selected their majors blindly when entering themselves for the entrance examination. They also think that readjusting the majors of these students will be beneficial to teaching students in accordance with their aptitude, arousing their enthusiasm in study, and training talented persons who have studied different kinds of subjects. Those who are qualified to transfer to other departments or to change their majors may apply to the departments concerned.

ALLOWING STUDENTS TO BE EXEMPTED FROM SOME SUBJECTS. This measure will enable students who have strong study skills to obtain their credits ahead of schedule. A decision has been made by the university on allowing students to be exempted from some subjects. In the meantime, various departments have provided more elective subjects. In particular, those students who study subjects in the arts are encouraged to take subjects in the sciences. Since their promulgation and implementation, the above-mentioned reform measures have been warmly supported and hailed by the broad masses of teachers and students. They said: "We will definitely help the university to do well in teaching reform."

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PROMPT PAYMENT OF TAXES

HK241149 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "All Taxes Payable Should Be Handed Over to the State"]

[Text] After implementing in an overall manner the second step of state-run enterprises handing over to the state taxes instead of profits, tax revenue will account for over 95 percent of the financial revenue of our country and will become the mainstay of our country's finances. Therefore, handing all taxes payable over to the state according to the tax law is a reliable guarantee for the steady growth of financial strength and for promoting the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure in our country.

In the course of the current reform of the economic structure, the leading comrades of some localities have not correctly handled the relations between the state, enterprises, and individuals. They have paid attention only to the part and not to the whole.

They have one-sidedly stressed adopting the "policy of benevolence" and, taking advantage of expanding the decision-making power of enterprises, have lowered the official tax rates at random, widened the range of tax reduction or exemption, prolonged the number of years for tax reduction or exemption, and even regarded taxation as an obstacle to reform. Some units and individuals have one-sidedly stressed the "removal of restrictions," ignored the stipulation concerning the payment of taxes according to law in Article 56 of the "PRC Constitution," and refused to pay taxes according to the tax law. Some other units and individuals have unscrupulously evaded taxation by deceitful means or by hiding facts or have not paid taxes in time, and deliberately delayed the payment of large amounts of taxes for a long time. These practices have hindered the fulfillment of the state's plan for tax revenue and have been detrimental to the increase of the state's financial strength.

In a socialist country, taxes are collected from the people and used for the people. The state uses the collected taxes for developing science, education, culture, and public health, for developing basic construction projects for energy and communication, for strengthening national defense, and for developing industrial and agricultural production. All this is to ensure the stability and unity of the country and the people, the development of the national economy, and the continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural life. "If the skin does not exist, where will the fur be attached?" How can the interests of enterprises and individuals be guaranteed without the development of the national economy and the prosperity of the country?

All the tax laws and regulations in our country are promulgated by the NPC and its Standing Committee or by the State Council as authorized by the NPC after repeated investigations and studies. Whether they are "laws" or "regulations," they all constitute an important part of the state laws. Besides, the existing tax law has proceeded from the overall situation of the national economy, and given expression to the principles of integrating relaxation with strictness, and of integrating large-scale control with small-scale invigoration. It is feasible. All tax-payers must observe it strictly. In the course of the economic reform, enterprises should concentrate on tapping their internal potential, enhancing economic results, increasing their income, and striving to make greater contributions to the state. They should never make a wrong decision on the payment of taxes or attempt to muddle along by relying on tax reduction or exemption because these are the erroneous acts of short-sighted people who try to undermine the country and they will not be able to muddle along for long.

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" explicitly points out: "This reform should serve to advance, and not to impair, social stability, expansion of production, improvement of the people's living standards and the growth of state revenue." In the course of reform, cadres at various levels must strive to keep cool heads, understand and give consideration to the overall situation, strengthen their sense of governing by law, have a clear understanding of the great significance of paying taxes according to law, really regard paying taxes as their duty, and regard paying taxes as something glorious and evasion of taxes as something shameful. Leading cadres in particular must not only strictly implement the tax law themselves but also educate and help the broad masses of cadres abide by the tax law and safeguard the inviolability and entity of the tax law. Taxation organs must further strengthen the work in tax collection and management and improve means and methods for tax collection and management. Cases of violation of the tax law must be solemnly handled.

Not only must payable taxes concerned be collected, legal responsibilities must also be investigated and affixed according to law to units concerned and to individuals directly responsible for such cases. Only by adhering to the principle that "all laws must be observed; responsibilities must be investigated and affixed to those who have violated laws; and all laws must be strictly enforced" can we ensure an increase in the state's financial revenue and ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform.

COUNTY AUTHORITIES ACT TO EASE PEASANTS' BURDENS

HK280143 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 2

[Report: "Benxi County CPC Committee and Government Regard Easing Peasants' Burdens as a Major Affair, Resolutely Cancel Those Burdens the Masses Should Not Have To Bear"]

[Text] Since 1984 the CPC Committee and government of Benxi County in Liaoning Province have grasped the easing of the peasants' burdens as a major affair and have achieved good results in this area. The burden borne by the peasants of the whole county last year was 4.35 million yuan, accounting for 7.6 percent of net income; the average burden per person was some 20 yuan, representing 5 percent of the average income of 408 yuan. This was a drop of 26 percent compared with 1983.

Before instituting the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, the annual burden of the peasants of this county was about 9 million yuan, but since this was already deducted before distribution, the peasants did not feel anything. After the contract responsibility system was implemented for each household in 1983, the burden fell on each person, and the contradictions were then exposed. The peasants felt first that the rural cadres' remuneration was too high, being from double to triple that of an equivalent laborer; second, that certain burdens were borne entirely by the peasants; for instance, the peasant households bore the whole burden of militia duty, and the non-agricultural households were unaffected by it; when the children of workers of state enterprises, undertakings, and units went to school in the rural areas, the peasants had to pay the whole of the salaries for the extra teachers in non-governmental schools, which was unreasonable; and third, that certain units and departments resorted to a variety of schemes to stretch out their hands to the peasants for contributions. These unreasonable burdens caused certain peasants to refuse to implement for their households the contracts with payment linked to output. Realizing the urgency of solving the problem of heavy burdens on the peasants, the county CPC Committee and government first carried out a survey in Hubao village of Caohezhang Township. They found that the burdens were indeed too heavy. They then carried out coordination and balancing work, distinguished in a truth-seeking way between reasonable and unreasonable burdens, and instituted the method of "norms and limits." With regard to the obligatory burdens on the peasants and the burden of accumulation for collective construction, such as subsidies for teachers in non-governmental schools, the county resolutely acted in accordance with the policies.

The main excessive burdens which needed easing were as follows: Change from training the ordinary militia to training the primary armed militia, and abolish the subsidies paid to the militia for watching over village armories; regarding the planned parenthood burden, readjust the subsidy standards and abolish certain awards, totaling 410,000 yuan; after verification, cease to make allowances for slightly exaggerated figures regarding at the number of rural households and persons in need of care; as far as cadre remuneration is concerned, reduce the number of people receiving subsidies for loss of working time and lower the level of subsidies paid.

Unreasonable components of the peasants' burden needed to be abolished. For instance, no more subsidies should be paid to party and CYL members for loss of working time; and the burdens regarding rural clinics, veterinary centers, film projection teams, forest protection personnel, and electricians should be changed to contracts.

Indiscriminately imposed burdens have been resolutely curbed. Reasonable charges are now set for farm machinery, irrigation, crop protection, and science and technology, which mainly provide services for the peasants' production and daily life, and an average levy is no longer to be included in the peasants' burden. Subsidies for loss of working time needed by rural cadres, militiamen, and other personnel in certain units due to work requirements will be borne by the units involved and will no longer be apportioned out among the peasants as a temporary measure.

After coordination and balancing, the county CPC Committee and government proposed a "norms and limits" budget plan and sent it back to the grass roots. After being examined, revised, and approved by the township people's congresses, this plan was returned to the county government and then passed to the county People's Congress for discussion and approval. Finally a formal document was issued in the name of the county government. This made the following stipulations: There are six reasonable burdens: 1) tax, including agricultural tax, tax on special products, and other lawful taxes; 2) accumulation for the collective economy, including accumulation funds and labor accumulation for collective construction; 3) expenditures on collective welfare undertakings, including subsidies for five-guarantee households and households in difficulties, and expenditures for other non-government welfare undertakings; 4) administrative charges, including those for administrative procedures and remuneration and subsidies for loss of working time of cadres and other personnel; 5) overall township charges, including expenditure on teachers in non-governmental schools, planned parenthood, militia training, preferential treatment payments, and other non-government undertakings; 6) obligatory labor, including construction work, planting trees, and anti-flood and rescue work and so on. The standard limits set for these six items are set according to the financial budget controls; no other burdens will be imposed, double retention is forbidden, liberal and indiscriminate use of funds is banned, and the standard limits may not be arbitrarily broken.

As a result of these "norms and limits," the total burden on the peasants has been kept to within 6 to 8 percent of average net income; the overall charges are not to exceed 3 percent of it. The peasants have the right to refuse to pay burdens imposed on them by county government which are not included in their contracts and have not been approved by the county People's Congress.

Commentator's Article

HK280146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Solve the Problem of the Heavy Burden on the Peasants"]

[Text] The problem of the heavy burden on the peasants which has existed over the past few years has not been seriously solved. Leaders of various localities and at various levels should pay close attention to it.

Some leading departments and leading cadres only see that in this past few years the rural situation has been fine, production has developed quickly, and the peasants have earned a greater income and are leading a better life. They think that the peasants are quite well off.

They forget that most of the rural areas in our country had a poor foundation to start with, that the rich households are few in number, that some localities have just succeeded in solving the problem of clothing and feeding the local masses, and that there are needy households in various localities. Disregarding what the peasants can afford, and going against the principle of "taking a reasonable share" from the masses, they repeatedly ask for money from the peasants, thereby increasing the burden on them. This is very wrong.

The unreasonable burden will invariably dampen the peasant's enthusiasm for production and harm the relations between the cadres and the masses. The central leading cadres have attached great importance to this problem. They have pointed out many times the need to ease the peasant's burden. They have also seriously pointed out that this is a major issue concerning the permanent peace and solid foundation of the state, and that any deed of disrespecting the peasants' work income is harmful to the people's interest. In the Documents No 1 which the CPC Central Committee issued in each of the past few years, the CPC Central Committee said that the burden on the peasants should not be increased. It also suggested methods for specifying items and fixing quotas. However, many localities did not seriously act on this principle. Neither did they specify items or fix quotas. They even continued to increase the burden on the masses under various excuses. What should be mentioned in particular is that some localities on the one hand cried out that the burden on the peasants was heavy, but on the other hand, continued to increase these burdens. The village, township, and county authorities increased the burden on the peasants. Even the provincial authorities also asked the rural areas to share the burden. Some departments paid exclusive attention to their own businesses and said that the burden they allotted to the peasants amounted to only a small sum of money. They did not realize that many small sums of money demanded by various departments together would be beyond what the peasants could afford. The burden on the peasants has now become so heavy that this problem must be solved without fail.

Can the problem be solved? Yes. An answer can be found in the report on Benxi County which is carried on this page. The crux of the matter is that the leaders at various levels take the heavy burden on the peasants as their own problem. It is necessary to raise this problem to the plane of the relations of the party and state with the peasants and the plane of the mass viewpoint, and to tackle this problem by taking it as an important matter. In no way should this problem be left in a situation in which "you talk about it, he talks about it, and everyone talks about it, but no one cares to solve it." The items should be cleared one by one. An item which should not be borne by the masses must be resolutely written off. Once the items have been specified, no one is allowed to add an item without authorization. When the departments at various levels establish enterprises in the rural areas, they should act according to their capabilities. They should work hard and practice economy. They should minimize their expenses. They should not go against the will of the masses and wantonly ask the masses to share expenses. When a department has decided on a project, it should act on the principle of "he who makes the suggestion gives the money." It should not just talk without giving the money and ask the peasants to share all the expenses. With regard to paid service, those who profit from the service should pay, and the expenses should not be shared by all. When items are specified, it is also necessary to fix quotas. Items which should not be paid by the masses are an unreasonable burden on the masses. Items which are necessary but involve excessive expenses are also an unreasonable burden. When the items and the expenses have been specified, they should be made public to the masses for discussion. The peasants should be given the right to refuse to pay all extra expenses.

Of course, a clear demarcation line should be drawn here. That is, what is not of the nature of a burden should not be labeled as one. Examples are the fees for paid services, fines for violations of regulations, and additional expenses caused by price rises. Things should be analyzed concretely and should not be called a heavy burden in an oversimplified way. By only acting in this way can we get to know how things stand and remain clear-headed.

COMMENTATOR ON OBTAINING ACTUAL RESULTS IN WORK

HK280358 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Seek Not an Undeserved Reputation But Actual Results"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee asks the leading cadres at all levels to give fewer empty talks and do more concrete work. We understand that at present it is necessary to wipe away formalism and to refrain from paying lip service, striking a pose, and making a bold gesture.

As a result of efforts to bring order out of chaos over the past few years, the overwhelming majority of comrades can now act on the principle of seeking truth from facts. Work in various fields has therefore developed very quickly. However, some comrades have not completely straightened out their thinking and are not following an entirely correct style and method of work. Instead of realistically making investigations, seriously exploring a new path of improving and strengthening ideological and political work, studying modern science and technology, delving into advanced knowledge of business management, and discovering and solving new problems, they just strike a pose and make a bold gesture, and even go in for boasting and exaggeration. For example, during the urban economic reform some people did not work hard to reform the personnel, distribution, and management systems and improve economic results. Instead they go in for flowery, formalist things. In learning the advanced experience of others, they neglect the spirit and only acquire superficial knowledge. In the countryside some people exaggerate the peasants' income, passing some peasants off as "10,000 yuan households." Disregarding concrete conditions, they try to build high-grade consumer goods villages and townships, and so forth. They think that by so doing they have accomplished their work with good results and they will be held in honor.

As everyone knows, nothing in the world can be achieved easily. To do a really good job of the revolution and of the economic, educational, scientific, and technological work, and in short, to do a good job of every item of work in developing material and spiritual civilization, one must make strenuous efforts. One can achieve nothing without doing concrete work, making arduous efforts, acquiring skills, and putting in a lot of effort. One who goes in for formalism and makes a bold gesture can neither solve any concrete problem nor make any progress in work. On the contrary, this will only impair the enthusiasm of the masses and adversely affect our work. Those who tell lies and go in for boasting and exaggeration will bring still greater harm to the party and the people. If their offense is serious, they will have gone against party discipline and the state law.

In seeking an undeserved reputation, they bring disaster upon themselves. We suffered similar hardships in the past and learned a lesson from this bitter experience. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In no way is such a mistake allowed to be repeated. Under the highly favorable current situation, we must stay clear-headed. Whatever work we are doing and in whichever region, department or unit we may be, we must seriously criticize and firmly rectify all formalist things and all signs of striking a pose and making a bold gesture as soon as we discover them.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRICE REFORM, STATE COMMERCE

HK241545 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "State Commerce Should Learn To Participate in Market Regulation"]

[Text] Our country has smoothly taken the first step in price reform. Following Guangzhou and Wuhan, more cities, including Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai, have loosened controls over the purchasing and selling prices for various nonstaple foods for the purpose of enabling prices to reflect the value of commodities and the relationship between supply and demand in order to promote production development. This is the only way to apply the law of value to smooth out various economic relations and to develop the socialist commodity economy.

Cities which are carrying out experiments on price reform have gained valuable experience: The step to loosen price controls must have firm support from state commerce. State-owned commercial organizations have an ample supply of goods of all kinds, so they are in a favorable position when participating in market activities. When prices are driven up on the market, they can promptly put large quantities of goods on the market to force down prices; when producers find it hard to sell their products, they can increase purchases to promote production. This will keep the entire economic life dynamic. For a long time the state commercial units could enjoy financial subsidies when they handled unprofitable goods, and they could "eat from the same big pot" no matter whether they made profits or incurred losses and no matter whether their business results were good or bad. Under the new situation in which price controls are relaxed, the state commercial units will also have to improve their management and operation in the course of business competition, adapt their business to the state of supply and demand on the markets, give play to their own advantages, act as the main channel for commodities circulation, consciously apply the law of value, and actively participate in market regulation. In a word, their tasks will become more arduous rather than lighter.

The new situation in the price reforms has posed a challenge to state commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives. It also gives them an opportunity to temper themselves. For a long time in the past, state commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives did business under the old price system, and they lack the experience of participating in market regulation. At present, a small number of state commercial units in some cities and rural areas still show no interest in market conditions. Some of them are merely hankering after profits. When more products are supplied, they force down the prices at the expense of the producers; and when products are in short supply or in great demand, they raise prices willfully at the expense of the consumers. This newspaper today publishes a letter from a reader in Changyang County, Hubei Province, which mentions that the local purchasing price of fresh eggs was forced down to 0.45 yuan per jin, seriously frustrating the peasants who thus incurred heavy losses in their production of eggs and have begun to kill or sell their chickens. This is not in the interest of socialist commodity production. The authorities concerned should strengthen effective management and supervision over the market and should strictly ban willful price hikes in violation of state regulations. At the same time, necessary conditions should be created for state commercial units to take an active part in market regulation. More decision-making power should be given to the commercial enterprises, and unreasonable burdens on the grass-roots shops should be removed so that they may play a positive role in facilitating the movement of commodities, may provide services of better quality, and may increase sales to make reasonable profits.

State commercial units have a lot of things to do in order to develop the socialist commodity economy and to reform the price system in a planned and orderly way. Business competition should exist on our markets, but it should not lead to a chaotic situation. State commerce should apply the law of value to regulate the supply of goods, to satisfy demands, and to keep prices on an appropriate level. By doing this, they can remove people's misgivings, invigorate the markets, and ensure the interests of the producer, the handler, and the consumer.

It is a complicated task to consciously apply the law of value and to take a part in market regulation. All commercial workers will temper themselves in the great reforms of the economic structure. We deeply believe that with the solid material foundation and experience they have gained, state commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives will certainly become more capable of applying the law of value to their business as long as they can use their brains to think and adhere to the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly, and will play a positive role in promoting the smooth development of the economic reforms.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES RESIGNATION OF SCIENTISTS

HK260716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Letter from reporter Xiao Guangen: "We Should Analyze the Resignation of Science and Technology Personnel"]

[Text] The resignation of some science and technology personnel in Shanghai some time ago caused a strong reaction. The leaders of some units wrote to newspaper offices complaining of the "serious consequences" to production resulting from the resignation; some petitioned the leading departments of the municipality, describing the resignations as "new unhealthy trends"; some directly accused the units employing the resignees of "undermining socialism"; and some comrades proposed placing restrictions on resignations and "openly striking off in the newspapers the names" of those arbitrarily resigning. But more comrades had differing views on the matter.

A number of comrades engaged in work concerning the exchange of talented people recently told this reporter that if some investigation and analysis were carried out on the difficulties in exchanging talented people in Shanghai, then people would not feel astonished and shocked by the resignation of science and technology personnel, and still less would it be necessary to resort to panic measures.

The exchange of talented people began relatively early in Shanghai. At the science and technology cooperation and exchange meetings in 1982 and 1983, halls for exchange of talented personnel were specially set up. A municipal service department for talent exchange was established in March 1984, and not long after that Shanghai was the first place in the country to set up a "development bank for science and technology talent." The municipality has more than 20 talent-exchange organs, which have done a lot of work. However, they have not achieved much. The total flow of persons in the municipality has amounted to about 10,000, accounting for only 2 percent of the 486,000 science and technology personnel in Shanghai. According to sample calculations, 20 percent of the science and technology personnel in the municipality are not being employed in their speciality, and thus their role has not been brought into full play; therefore the flow is only slightly more than 10 percent of what it ought to be. Irritating procedures and barrier after barrier make the rational flow of talented people extremely difficult.

According to statistics from the municipal Service Department for talent exchange, by the end of last year, 4,646 science and technology personnel had formally applied for transfers; after 564 sessions of talks and arduous coordination work, in the end of the transfers out of their original systems of only 346 persons were facilitated, representing a success rate of only 7.5 percent. Some units with surplus science and technology personnel, unable to find any reason for hampering the flow of talented personnel, took this attitude: "you cannot be transferred, but you can resign." Hence, it can be said that resignation is a form of talent flow which has emerged in a situation when normal transfers are very difficult; it is an attack on the old talent management setup and on bureaucratism.

Is the situation in the resignations of science and technology personnel in Shanghai as serious as was rumored? Not long ago the municipal departments concerned carried out a special investigation of 13 industrial companies and 4 design institutes where there were quite a few resignations and a relatively strong reaction to them. These 17 units had a total of 32,212 science and technology personnel. From January 1984 to March 1985, 130 of them, representing 0.4 percent, resigned; of these 36 percent were of medium grades and 64 percent of junior grades. Of those resigning, 40 percent did so through normal procedures with the agreement of the leadership; 43 percent left without going through the proper procedures after their resignation applications were not approved by the leadership; and 17 percent left the department without resigning. After their resignations, over 65 percent of these 130 went to work in non-governmental research organs and collective enterprises. The whereabouts of 15 percent is unknown. The great majority of these people worked very hard after starting work in their new units. Five science and technology personnel from the Shanghai No 19 cotton textile mill went to work in some new township enterprises in Jiangsu, where they played a key role and enabled the daily output value of some factories to exceed 200,000 yuan. After their resignations, four engineers from the Shanghai Chemical Industry Design Institute set up a company and undertook five design projects urgently needed by society, which design units owned by the whole people were unable to arrange. They also went to the mountain areas in Zhejiang to provide technical services for construction and development in minority-nationality areas. The local government and people welcomed this.

What was the impact on the original work units caused by the resignation of science and technology personnel? Most units said there was not much impact. This was because these units had relatively large numbers of these personnel, and especially of medium-grade science and technology personnel, and most of those who left were of medium grade. As for the reasons for resigning, the views of the science and technology personnel differed from those of the unit leadership. Some of the personnel said that the main reason was that the policies on intellectuals had not been implemented well enough, there was tension in relationships between upper and lower levels, they were not trusted politically, they could not fully play their professional role, the difficulties in their daily life were insoluble, and so they had to resign since a normal transfer was impossible. However some of the leaders said that the main reason was that these people had been attracted by higher salaries, better pay and conditions, and the high insurance offered by collective enterprises — especially by township enterprises elsewhere. The view of some comrades engaged in talent exchange work was: There are still large numbers of stock-piled talented people, and only a very few have been induced to resign by high salaries offered elsewhere.

There is some risk involved in throwing away the "iron ricebowl" and leaving enterprises owned by the whole people to work for such high salaries in non-governmental enterprises. The great majority of science and technology personnel have misgivings about much risks.

Some phenomena are very interesting. At ordinary times, the leaders of some units fail to realize the importance of scientific and technological personnel, fail to bring into full play their role, or even reprimand them sometimes. When scientific and technological personnel ask to be transferred, the leaders do not know how to skillfully persuade them, but criticize them by mentioning their names at meetings, instruct them to examine their mistakes, or take disciplinary action to intensify the contradiction. But when the scientific and technological personnel get angry and take French leave, they suddenly feel that the resigned people are extremely important, saying that one of them is the only "technological backbone" in the factory, and another one is the only person "who can take up heavy responsibilities." It seems that if the resigned persons leave the factory, not only would production be hampered and the morale of the staff and workers be affected, but the factory manager responsibility system cannot be promoted smoothly. The scientific and technological personnel who were not very important in the past have all at once become the "mainstays" of the enterprises. If people ask why they exaggerate the role of the scientific and technological personnel, they say that they fear it might result in a chain reaction so that the departments concerned have to take immediate measures to avoid such a situation. Under these circumstances, if the departments concerned fail to make a realistic analysis of the facts reported from the lower levels, they will treat the problem too seriously, draw a partial conclusion, and make improper decisions. There are some lessons we can draw in this respect in Shanghai.

People have been discussing the problem of resignation of some scientific and technological personnel in Shanghai and talent flow has once again aroused widespread attention. These are good things. Now the municipal departments concerned have gradually reached a consensus, that is, they must not simply take administrative means to deal with talent flow but must give correct guidance. In the meantime, it is necessary to promptly formulate policies, regulations, and detailed rules on talent flow in order to deal with concrete problems. For example, it is necessary to solve the problem of how to avoid a handful of units "recruiting important persons from other units" by giving them high pay; the problem of how to avoid a handful of scientific and technological personnel taking French leave, taking with them technological information from their original units, thus inflicting losses on their original units; the problems of how to remove obstacles in some units which overstock talented people; and the problem of how to ensure a stable scientific and technological contingent in remote and poor areas and in key projects. Provided that there are rules and laws to follow and provided that we carry out meticulous political and ideological work, the work of the talent flow will develop in a healthy way.

XI ZHONGXUN URGES STUDENTS TO WORK IN NORTHWEST

HK221341 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 19, 13 May 85 pp 9, 10

["Talk" by Xi Zhongxun to Beijing college students who have volunteered to work in the northwest: "You Are Good Children With High Aspirations" -- date not given]

[Text] You cherish the ideal of taking part in construction in the northwest and dedicating your youth to it. As a northwesterner, I am quite happy.

Xinjiang welcomes you! Gansu welcomes you! Qinghai welcomes you! Ningxia welcomes you! As Shaanxi comrades are not present today, I will say this on their behalf: Shaanxi also welcomes you! The entire northwest welcomes you!

I think the northwest is really a very good place. Xinjiang is good. Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Shaanxi are also good. The northwest is vast in territory and rich in natural resources. It has great potential and is of strategic importance. The northwest is the birthplace of the splendid culture of the Chinese nation. For a long time in history, it was China's political, economic, and cultural center. During the peasant uprisings by the end of the Qin Dynasty, the revolting peasant soldiers agreed that "he would be the emperor who entered the central Shaanxi plain first." Occupying the central Shaanxi plain means controlling the situation throughout China. Liu Bang entered the plain first and gained a favorable political position, which subsequently created a condition for defeating Xiang Yu. In the new democratic revolutionary struggle against the three big mountains, the headquarters of the revolution -- the CPC Central Committee -- was located in northern Shaanxi for a long time. Chairman Mao wrote many of his important works in a cave in Yanan, which is gloriously called a sacred place of the Chinese revolution. At that time, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, quite a number of patriotic youths and persons with certain learning in the KMT-ruled areas and the Japanese-occupied areas as well as Overseas Chinese risked their lives and came to Yanan to take part in the fiery struggle against Japanese aggression and for national salvation. Some progressive foreign writers, journalists, and doctors came to visit Yanan or help our work in spite of difficulties and obstacles. At that time, Yanan was a revolutionary beacon attracting worldwide attention as well as a banner of democracy, progress, liberation, and victory.

All present here today are youths with high aspirations. Good children have the ideal of working wherever they are needed. In the past, many progressive youths went far away from their native places for the sake of the revolution. Is it good that youths in the 1980's are not willing to leave their native places and parents but are willing to be flowers in hothouses? Since liberation, two groups of youths have left their native places for the northwest. The first group was composed of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai youths in the 1950's and the 1960's on a voluntary basis. Shanghai youths constituted the larger part of the group. So Shanghainese -- Shanghai students, Shanghai youths, and Shanghai comrades -- can now be seen in various towns in the northwest. The second group went during the "Cultural Revolution." Many youths were forced to go to the northwest and endured much suffering. Today leading comrades of the four provinces and regions in the northwest are here. Tell them when you are back in your provinces and regions that they should value their history during that period, which has enabled them to understand many things, the facts of life, and Marxism-Leninism through the test of hard life and tempering. You should find out about their life and work. What is their life like? Are their houses leaking? Are their cave dwellings humid? Do they have difficulties? Is work properly arranged for them? Can they bring their talent into full play? In short, you should care for them and earnestly help them so that they can always feel the warmth of the party and the government, strike root in the northwest, work hard, and live happily.

From the 1980's to the end of this century, we must bring forward our economy and realize the great target of quadrupling the gross output value. You are living in this good era. You are now 22 to 23 years of age, and by the year 2000 you will be only some 30 years old. This is just the time for displaying your talent.

Exploiting the northwest is an important component of the four modernizations drive and has strategic significance. The northwest needs talented persons badly. You will certainly realize your ideals there. It is true that life is tough in the northwest, but you have bright prospects there as it is a vast territory. I joined the revolution there when I was young. I went through fire and water and participated in hard struggle. What was that for? For the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, to realize the great ideal of communism. Some youths do not have aspirations or ideals but are willing to be flowers in hothouses. We should give them education in revolutionary ideals so that they will be broadminded and farsighted and be willing to go where conditions are hard. In this way, they will increase their knowledge and ability and devote their youth to invigorating China. Only thus will they be good children in the 1980's and be worthy descendants of revolutionaries of the older generation.

To conclude, I hope that all of you will work well, study well, and live happily in the northwest. Your future lies in the northwest, your hope lies in the northwest, and you will grow to maturity in the northwest.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ADVISES CADRES NOT TO WASTE TIME

OW250607 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Today's [24 May] JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a commentator's article, entitled "Leading Cadres Should Have an Even Better Understanding of Treasuring Time."

The article points out: Some leading cadres are buried by mountains of documents and have numerous meetings, day in and day out, which do not solve many problems; they are unwilling to face responsibility for the tasks with which they should deal decisively, while they indulge in endless disputes and arguments. They are either engulfed in personnel entanglements or busying themselves with welcoming or seeing off people or with socializing and dining. This condition must be drastically changed.

The article says: Time is money, and efficiency, the lifeline. This is true of economic work as well as all other fields of work. The more concrete the task that we accomplish in a limited time, the higher our work efficiency. All leading cadres must treasure time and use their energies on urgent tasks in order to solve some major problems of their own respective departments and make progress in practical work.

The article says: The reasons may be numerous and complex for leading cadres wasting valuable time and doing little practical work; yet, it can be pointed out that a leading cadre must have a sense of urgency and responsibility as well as a good, matter-of-fact working style about his unit's tasks.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article says: In order to allow a leading cadre to have more time to tend to his major and practical work, the cadres and masses under his leadership must also be held responsible. This means that they should have a sympathetic understanding of his difficult position and refrain from constantly and frequently bothering him with insignificant personal matters and thereby wasting his working time. If there is a dire need to talk with him, do not do it twice if things can be disposed of during one trip; do not go to all leading cadres if problems can be solved with one of them; and if things can be straightened out with department heads, do not insist on seeing the No 1 or No 2 man in command. This will leave the leading comrades with much more time to mind major problems which may concern the over-all situation.

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL CONGRESS APPROVES RESIGNATIONS

OW250757 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 1

[Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on approving resignations of Kuang Yaming and Zhong Guochu from the post of vice chairmen, and Bao Hanqing and other comrades from the posts of members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee -- passed by the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 13 May 1985]

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress decides to approve the resignations of Kuang Yaming and Zhong Guochu from the post of vice chairmen, and Bao Hanqing, Wu Zhongqi, Hu Wei, Zhou Chimin, Liu Tieshan and Gong Zhiyi from the posts of members, of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

In the protracted revolutionary struggle, in socialist construction and in the local People's Congress work, they have made valuable contributions to the party and the people. Their requests to resign from the current posts reflect their noble character and incorruptible principle and will play a positive role in promoting reform of the cadre system. We hereby sincerely extend to them our highest esteem and wish them good health and long lives.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICIALS

OW250801 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 1

[Announcement of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 13 May 1985 supplementarily elected Li Zhizhong vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and Wang Maoqian [3769 5399 0467] Wang Hengshan [3769 1854 1472], Liu Yisheng [0491 4135 3932], Zhao Shouren [6392 1343 0088], Hu Diannan [5170 1156 0589] and Kang Ke [1660 0344] members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress.

[Signed] The presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, 13 May 1985

NAMELIST OF NEW JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE LEADERS

OW231155 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1

[Text] Namelist of vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee decided in the by-election at the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee:

Vice Chairmen: Luo Yunlan, Liu Xinghan.

Members of the Standing Committee: (in the order of the strokes of surname) Wang Fuli, Wen Guogang, Liu Dinghan, Yan Kang, Du Jinghui, Qiu Lu, Sha Renlin, Lu Yin, Luo Ming, Luo Yunlan, Zheng Shilu, Yu Guang, Jiang Yaguang, Hong Zongyi, Geng Bingjiang, Liang Haoqun, Pan Zhuping.

3D SESSION OF 6TH SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

SK270750 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously at Jinan's Zhenzhuquan Auditorium on the morning of 25 May. In early summer, the city of springs is full of vitality, with its luxuriant vegetation.

Shouldering the great trust of the people throughout the province, deputies from all over the province gathered in the provincial capital with a firm faith in reform and opening to the outside world and with a high spirit and vigor to discuss the major policies for enriching the people and developing Shandong.

At 0900, Qin Hezhen, permanent member of the presidium of the session, announced:

[Begin recording] [Qin Hezhen] The Third Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress is now open. Governor Liang Buting will give a report. [applause]

[Liang Buting] Fellow deputies, on behalf of the provincial people's government, I will give a government work report to this session. The report is composed of three parts. The first is a review of the past year's work. The second is the major points of the work of 1985. The third is the principles we should adhere to in carrying out this year's work. Please examine and discuss the report. [end recording]

Permanent members of the presidium attending the opening ceremony included Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Jiang Chunyun, (Xiao Han), Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Ye, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Pin, Yang Jieren, Zeng Chengkui, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui. Deputies to the provincial People's Congress now total only 1,022. The opening ceremony was attended by 871 deputies.

Attending as nonvoting delegates were members to the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee; deputies to the Sixth NPC elected by our province and stationed in Beijing; and responsible persons of the various work departments under the provincial people's government and the various departments, committees, and offices of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the deputy director of its general office, the vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, the deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and responsible persons of the various groups of the secretariat of the session.

In the afternoon, the session held its second plenary meeting. Jiang Chunyun, permanent member of the presidium, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard a report by Liu Yong, chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, on the draft plan for the Shandong provincial 1985 national economic and social development, and a report by Guo Changcai, director of the provincial Financial Bureau, on the draft Shandong provincial 1984 final accounts and 1985 budget.

Beginning 26 May, group discussions will be held to examine and discuss Governor Liang Buting's government work report and two other reports.

YANG XIZONG REPLACES LIU JIE AS HENAN PARTY LEADER

HK270204 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee yesterday to convey the central decision on readjusting the secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the spirit of a talk of a leading central comrade. The meeting pledged to strengthen unity, work in concert, and further promote economic construction, party rectification, and all other work in Henan, so as to further improve all work in the province.

Present at the meeting were members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission's Standing Committee, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, and Military District. Also present were CPC Committee secretaries, mayors, and commissioners of prefectures and cities, responsible comrades of the provincial organs, responsible persons of mass organizations and democratic parties, and representatives of nonparty persons and well-known figures, totaling some 400 people.

The decision of the central authorities on transferring Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and governor, to Henan to replace Comrade Liu Jie was first read out at the meeting. The main points of the talk of a leading central comrade to several leading comrades of Henan were also read out.

The central authorities hold: During his nearly 7 years of work in Henan, and especially since he was appointed first secretary [diyi shuji] of the provincial CPC Committee in 1981, Comrade Liu Jie has, together with the cadres, seriously implemented the central line, principles, and policies. He has done a lot of work and scored notable achievements. The central authorities fully affirm the work of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Comrade Liu Jie.

The participants in the meeting resolutely supported the central decision and expressed warm welcome for Yang Xizong, the newly appointed secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Liu Jie then made a speech. He said: I sincerely support the decision of the central authorities on appointing Comrade Yang Xizong secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the spirit of the main points of a talk of a leading central comrade. Comrade Yang Xizong is 56. He is in the prime of life and has abundant all-round work experience and pioneering spirit. He has a democratic work style and is easily approachable. The appointment of Comrade Xizong to take charge of the work of the provincial CPC Committee will give its leadership group still greater energy and more pioneering spirit. It is sure to become a strong leadership core leading the masses of the whole province to work in concert to build the four modernizations and create new things.

The leading central comrade pointed out: On his transfer to Henan, Comrade Xizong needs to get to know the situation [words indistinct]. His task is rather heavy. I hope everyone will display initiative and creativity and do very well in supporting and cooperating with the work of Comrade Xizong. I believe that everyone will resolutely act according to the instructions of the leading central comrade.

Comrade Liu Jie said: I only did a little work in the past [words indistinct]. The main reason why Henan could be said to have achieved some success in work is that we had the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the party's line, principles, and policies, and the integration of these with Henan realities. It is the result of the collective leadership and common efforts of the provincial CPC Committee.

It is the result of the concerted hard work of the province's workers, peasants, cadres, intellectuals, and local PLA units. The successes should be ascribed to the party, to everyone, to the 70 million people of the province.

Comrade Liu Jie said confidently in conclusion: I have profound affection for Henan, where I have twice engaged in combat and work. I sincerely thank the people of Henan and the comrades inside and outside the party for their help and deep affection. I will never forget it. I fully believe that, with Comrade Xizong in charge, the whole body of comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the cadres throughout the province will resolutely implement that CPC Central Committee's instructions and make a still greater success of all work.

Comrade Yang Xizong then made a speech, to fervent applause. He said: In accordance with the central decision, I have been transferred to Henan to replace Comrade Liu Jie. As far as I am concerned, this is a new opportunity to learn things. In my new work post, I want to unite and cooperate with the comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the comrades inside and outside the party and further develop the excellent situation in Henan.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: My transfer to Henan to replace Comrade Liu Jie is in accordance with the central demand for readjusting the provincial and ministerial leadership groups before the national conference of party delegates [quanguo dang daibiao huiyi], and in accordance with the central stipulations on the age of leading cadres. The former leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee was elected at the fourth provincial party congress last year. The prefectural, city, and county leadership groups have also been readjusted after structural reform. Hence, apart from Comrade Liu Jie, there will be no changes in the leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee. Except for a few units where individual readjustments will be made due to age structure or work requirements, there will in general also be no changes in the leadership groups of the prefectures, cities, and counties and of the departments.

I hope that all the comrades in the province will continue to work in a thoroughly sound way, with their minds at ease. There will be no changes in our all-round work arrangements just because of changes among a few leading cadres. We must maintain the stability of the leadership groups at all levels and maintain continuity in work. We must continue to seriously implement the arrangements already made by the provincial CPC Committee and government for reform of the economic structure, economic development, party rectification, the correction of unhealthy trends, and other aspects of work.

The leading central comrade has demanded that our work make a further advance. The comrades at all levels and of all departments must further emancipate their minds, persist in carrying out reforms, work hard, and clear the way to forge ahead.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: Comrade Liu Jie is a veteran comrade with many years of work experience and a very high standard of leadership, and he is also familiar with work in Henan. I will humbly learn from Comrade Liu Jie, from many veteran comrades, from the comrades working around me, and from the comrades outside the party, and work in concert with all comrades to promote work in Henan.

The leading central comrade has demanded that the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee open their minds to each other and strengthen unity. This is very important. This is not just a demand on the provincial CPC Committee but also on the leadership groups at all levels and in all departments. I hope everyone will be able to act in the spirit of the leading central comrade's instructions.

I believe that under the correct leadership of the central authorities, the comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the comrades working around us, and the comrades throughout the province will certainly be able to promote work in Henan and make it advance further.

Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, and Zhao Di, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the meeting. They all pledged: We resolutely support the central decision. We will actively support the work of Comrade Yang Xizong, act as his assistants, work in concert, strengthen unity, and build the provincial CPC Committee into an even stronger leadership core to create with full confidence a new situation in work in Henan.

The meeting held: Henan is one of the country's larger provinces. The people are hardworking, and the resources are rich. We have established a relatively good foundation in the past few years. There is very great potential for future development. The participants expressed their resolve to cherish the current excellent situation and strive to maintain and develop it.

During the meeting, Comrade Yang Xizong, accompanied by Comrade Liu Jie, shook hands with the participants and extended regards to them. The meeting was imbued throughout with a strong atmosphere of unity.

HUNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COMMODITY PRICE INSPECTION

HK280737 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] On 23 May, the provincial Commodity Price Inspection Bureau issued a circular on straightening out and inspecting market commodity prices, demanding that all places take more effective measures to ensure the basic stability of market commodity prices and to guarantee the smooth progress of economic reform and reform of prices.

The circular of the provincial Commodity Price Inspection Bureau points out: The key points of the commodity prices to be straightened out and inspected this time are the prices of the basic materials of the subsistence of the masses, of consumer goods which are in short supply and are durable, of important means of production, of food, and cold drinks; medical fees; hotel charges; and motor vehicle and ship fares. The prices of means of subsistence fixed by the state must be stuck to by state-run, collective-run, and individual undertakings in urban areas and by grass-roots supply and marketing cooperatives in rural areas. Those who raise prices without authority contrary to the state regulations, who illegally buy up commodities, illegally sell them, and raise prices in a disguised way must be resolutely corrected and dealt with and ~~must~~ not be tolerated.

The circular demands: Under the leadership of their local CPC committees and governments, commodity price inspection departments at all levels must organize all forces and mobilize and rely on the masses to adopt the method of self-inspection, self-straightening-out, and sample inspection to completely straighten out and inspect market commodity prices to ensure the basic stability of market commodity prices and to protect the interests of the state and the consumers.

BEIJING TAKES MEASURES TO STOP KICKBACKS

OW261324 Beijing XINJUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 25 May 85

[By correspondent Wang Huaxuan, reporter Huang Zhimin]

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- Over the past month the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission have achieved conspicuous success in taking firm actions to stop certain units that cater to foreign tourists from paying and accepting "kickbacks."

Some time ago, some of these units in Beijing made it a practice to give "commissions" to the translator-tourist guides and drivers, and permitted these personnel to solicit "tips" from foreign tourists, causing a very bad impression. During a special meeting in mid-April, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission [CDIC] urged all the units catering to foreign tourists throughout the country to immediately stop the unhealthy practice of giving and accepting "kickbacks," and it also urged Beijing to set a good example.

The Beijing municipal party committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission therefore discussed the matter immediately and worked out some measures to stop the paying and accepting of "kickbacks." It instructed that all units catering to foreign tourists in Beijing must immediately relay to all cadres and staff members the CDIC's instruction on checking unhealthy practices, studying the instruction and correcting all dishonest practices; that all leading cadres concerned should take prompt, practical actions to investigate the situation of paying and accepting "kickbacks," and deal with different issues properly in different ways; that all units catering to foreign tourists must, in the light of their situation, work out specific measures, rectify their thinking and improve their tourism services; that, while checking unhealthy practices, attention must be paid to the bounds of policies and they must act according to policies; and that all units must carry out education on ideals and discipline, intensify ideological and political work, commend the good people and good behavior, and criticize the bad people and bad behavior. All these measures have now been earnestly implemented by all the units catering to foreign tourists in Beijing, and especially among Communist Party members, who have also taken the lead in analyzing the situation and making remedial proposals. Some party members have also taken the initiative of returning the "kickbacks," and their example has encouraged other people to follow suit. As of now, all the units catering to foreign tourists in Beijing have basically stopped the practice of paying and accepting "kickbacks." As soon as they learned of the CDIC instruction, the Wangfujian Handicraft and Art Service Department, the Yanjing Calligraphic Works and Arts Center, and other units immediately stopping paying or accepting "kickbacks."

In the course of stopping paying and accepting "kickbacks," many of these units in Beijing have also held meetings at various levels to guide cadres, party members, and staff members to pay attention to ideals, professional ethics, party discipline, and wholehearted services for foreign visitors. That has heightened their consciousness of the need to stop dishonesty in providing tourism services, and understanding of why it is necessary to reject "kickbacks."

HOU JIE ADDRESSES HEILONGJIANG GOVERNMENT MEETING

SK280453 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] Following the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the newly readjusted leading body of the provincial people's government held the first enlarged meeting of day-to-day work today.

Hou Jie, governor of the province, delivered a speech at the meeting, in which he stated: Our comrades at new posts are determined to be worthy of the trust that the party and the people place in us. We will exert all of our efforts to conduct government work in a down-to-earth manner.

Attending the meeting were Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; He Shoulun, (Liu Zhongli), and Jing Bowen, vice governors of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Also attending the meeting were principal responsible comrades of various departments and bureaus under the provincial level organs.

In his speech, Governor Hou Jie first referred to the province's economic situation. He stated: Generally speaking, the economic situation in the January-April period this year was fine. In agriculture, the total sowed acreage reached 130.9 million mu, a 1.57 million mu increase over the 1984 figure. The province achieved a better fulfillment in the sowing plans of various crops. The province realized 11.06 billion yuan of total industrial output value, an 11.3-percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1984 period. In line with the calculation in terms of comparable items, the province scored a 17.9-percent increase in financial revenues in the first quarter. The province also did a better job in withdrawing currency circulation and in enlivening commodity circulation.

Hou Jie pointed out: Under the excellent situation, we must maintain sober minds and discern the problems cropping up in economic work. From the agricultural aspect, we are suffering from a serious drought which is developing continuously. The overstocked problem of industrial products was relatively serious and the situation in communications and transportation remained strained. Since the beginning of May, the province has suffered from an increasing number of fires that have caused great losses.

Hou Jie urged leading comrades at all levels to overcome bureaucratism by upholding the spirit of being highly responsible for the party and the people and to give fewer empty talks and do much practical work by developing the spirit of stressing concrete matters relating to work, dealing with concrete matters, and going in hot pursuit of concrete matters. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on successfully combating the drought and adopt all ways and means to stabilize the total grain output this year. We should also pay great attention to fire prevention work and realistically and successfully deal with the problems of food sanitation, traffic accidents, and public security.

In referring to the current work of the provincial people's government, Governor Hou Jie put forward the following five tasks:

1. A good job should be done in further grasping reforms among economic, scientific educational, and educational systems.
2. A good job should be done in further enforcing the open-door policy.
3. Efforts should be made to further straighten out the relationship among economic sectors.
4. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of simultaneously building the two civilizations.

5. Efforts should be made to consolidate and develop the results scored in the first-stage party rectification work and a good job should be done in conducting the second-stage party rectification work and building the leading bodies of the departments and bureaus under the provincial level organs.

Governor Hou Jie stated: To successfully achieve government work, we must see to it that the government resolutely depends on the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, actively accepts the supervision of the People's Congress, has close ties with the masses, brings into play the role of collective leadership, exerts all-out efforts to build the two civilizations, and continuously strengthens the work of self-improvement.

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS MERGE

OW241040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 23 May 85

[By reporters Huang Mingsong and Yang Mingqing]

[Excerpts] Harbin, 23 May (XINHUA) -- Upon receiving the order, Heilongjiang Province's Nenjiang Military Subdistrict successfully completed its reorganization by merging with the Qiqihar City People's Armed Forces Department in fewer than 10 days. The merger was performed simply: Participants who came for the occasion were given a cup of green tea; and office work began as soon as chairs and tables had been properly assembled. Some leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department praised them by saying that their work style, their spirit of unity, and their strict observance of discipline were worth emulating by comrades of the entire Army.

The Nenjiang Military Subdistrict and the Qiqihar City People's Armed Forces Department have merged to become the Qiqihar Military Subdistrict in accordance with the State Council's directive on readjusting China's administrative divisions.

One important reason the merger was completed without any trouble was their correct party work style. The principle leading comrades of the two units set a good example by acting as ordinary soldiers, and put an end to various unhealthy practices by strengthening discipline; on the other hand, party cadres observed party spirit and discipline and consciously put general interests above all else. Their success in merging the two units shows that good party work style is an important guarantee for realizing the Central Military Commission's strategic policy decisions, and successfully accomplishing structural reform, administrative simplification, and troop reorganization.

One month after the merger, Sun Jiyao, commander of the former Nenjiang Military Subdistrict; and its political commissar Qi Wanliang separately visited the people's forces departments in seven districts and counties to assess cadres' proficiency and examine work there. All 16 leading cadres of the 2 units, both young and old, including those who had received orders to retire or to leave their posts and move to the second line, did a good job in sharing administrative work, thus setting a good example for cadres and soldiers at the lower level.

After the 2 organizations merged, about 50 cadres were to be reorganized. Every comrade had to face the question of discharge or retainment. Five cadres of the two organizations, who had been selected for promotion, lost the opportunity because of the merger. Moreover, they were discharged. Nevertheless, they placed the general interests above all else and did not make any demands from the organizations.

The leading cadres of the Nenjiang Military Subdistrict planned to use its over 10 cubic meters of surplus timber by turning it into furniture for cadres, but upon receiving the merger order, they scrapped their plans and turned all the timber over to the new unit.

QINGHAI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK241548 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular to localities on unfolding the work of the second stage of party rectification for the second group. The circular puts forward views on the scope, time frame, tasks, and problems of party rectification in this group.

The party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee has decided that the second group to unfold the second stage of party rectification will be the party, government, and mass organs at the county, city, and district levels, and the advanced country subordinate enterprises and institutions. Party rectification will begin in June, will last roughly 5 months, and will basically conclude at the end of October.

The circular points out: The great majority of these units which are carrying out party rectification are in the forefront of production. Their reform and business tasks are very arduous. Proceeding from realities, party organizations in all places and of all units must make unified and careful arrangements, must carry out careful organization, and must thoroughly strengthen leadership over party rectification work. No 1 men of party organizations at all levels must personally grasp party rectification, must do well in giving guidance to their units, must guarantee the healthy development of party rectification work in their own places and units, and must achieve the aim that party rectification will promote reform and the economy.

MANY QINGHAI ENTERPRISES UNDER COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

HK241304 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] Enterprises under collective ownership in our province have developed greatly over the past few years. According to statistics, the gross industrial output value of all enterprises under collective ownership throughout the province last year amounted to 250 million yuan. The enterprises under collective ownership have become a force which cannot be ignored in the national economy of our province.

The number of the enterprises under collective ownership in our province is large. They employ large labor force and play an important part in solving the employment problem. Over the past 23 years, the enterprises under the provincial second light industry bureau have increased regular workers by some 18,900 people.

XINJIANG TOWNSHIP SUFFERS DUE TO 'BLIND' CONSTRUCTION

HK240209 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] (Liushihu) Township of (Anmingqu) District of Urumqi County has suffered loss through blind construction of a soft drink plant without taking account of market information.

In April, the township raised 50,000 yuan in capital and decided to construct a soft drink plant. They ordered equipment from the Fengxian Country soft drink machinery plant in Shanghai, and spent 4,000 yuan on transporting it to the township, a task undertaken by the Urumqi County No 9 vehicle fleet. Without applying to the county township enterprise bureau to set up an enterprise or obtaining permission from the industry and commerce departments, they arbitrarily ordered 1 million trademarks from Zhejiang, spending 25,000 yuan on this item alone. Since the trademarks had not been approved by the departments concerned, they were all invalid.

The most serious problem was that the township failed to investigate market needs and demands. At present there are already 15 factories in Urumqi City producing 15,000 tons of soft drinks a year, a daily output of about 100,000 bottles. The market is already saturated.

At present this soft drink plant is caught in a dilemma. The upper levels have not given permission for it to carry on and it has bleak sales prospects. However, it has already invested 80,000 yuan and thus does not want to close. The consequences are hard to predict.

Radio Commentary

HK240211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 May 85

[Station Commentary: "It is Essential To Pay Attention to Market Information When Setting Up Township Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] Output value of the region's township enterprises last year exceeded 540 million yuan, showing a rise of 28.3 percent over 1983. Still greater development is expected this year. An important experience summed up in running these enterprises is that of gearing operations to the market and showing concern for and meeting market needs.

However, some places and units fail to carry out market investigation or to explore whether sales outlets exist, and set up enterprises blindly causing waste of manpower and finance. These do not yield even the slightest economic results. The blind establishment of a soft drink plant by (Liushihu) Township is a typical example. The lesson of this must be seriously learned.

When setting up enterprises, it is essential to do a good job in market investigation and research. Before setting up a plant, it is first necessary to see whether there are any sales outlets for its products and whether there are any potentials in the markets. The conditions should then be weighed before deciding whether or not to establish the plant.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI ASBESTOS DEVELOPMENT -- Xining, 9 May (XINHUA) -- China's exports of asbestos are expected to rise as a new asbestos dressing plant for concentrated ore went into operation at Mangnai in northwestern Qinghai Province. The plant's 350 pieces of equipment are centrally controlled and pollution from fibre dust in the operational areas does not exceed state standards. The plant has an annual production capacity of 12,000 tons and was designed and built in China. Another ore dressing plant with an annual production capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 tons to be built at Babao in the Qilian mountains of northern Qinghai is in the planning stage. Asbestos reserves in Qinghai are estimated at 20 million tons, the biggest in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

XINJIANG COAL DISCOVERY -- Urumqi, 20 May (XINHUA) -- A 147-meter thick coal seam, the thickest in China, has been found in a new coalfield in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, according to a local geological prospecting team today. The Shaerhu coalfield covers 1,400 square kilometers, about 750 kilometers southwest of Urumqi, the regional capital. It has reserves of low-sulphur steam coal estimated at 30 billion tons, according to the team of the regional geology and mineral resources bureau. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 20 May 85 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MACAO

OW261301 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has solemnly declared that the Republic of China is extremely concerned about the security, freedom, well-being and future of the residents in Macao, and that any talks on the Macao question hence forth should include the Government of the Republic of China as the sole, legitimate second party.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated: Chinese Communists are a rebel clique. Any agreements on the status of Macao, which might be reached between them and Portugal, will be invalid and will not be recognized by the Government of the Republic of China.

Wang Chao-yuan, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commenting on a foreign press report on forthcoming talks between Portugal and the Chinese Communists on the future of Macao, emphasized: Macao is an intrinsic territory of the Republic of China. It has been administered by Portugal since the Manchu government and Portugal signed an unequal treaty in 1887.

He pointed out: In September 1945 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China instructed its legation in Portugal to inform Portugal of the desire of the Government of the Republic of China to recover Macao.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON BEIJING SOCCER RIOT

OW252024 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Peking's Deep-Rooted Xenophobia"]

[Text] In spite of Teng Hsiao-ping's call for an open-door policy, mainland China's ingrained xenophobia became most evident as thousands of Peking soccer fans attacked foreigners, overturned cars and smashed windows after the mainland team lost 1-2 to Hong Kong.

And even though the Peking regime exerts strenuous efforts to deploy its united front tactics, claiming that Hong Kong is part of "China" and Hong Kong residents "fellow compatriots," the riot mirrored the deep-rooted idea of the mainland Chinese people that the British colony is a foreign land. And it means nothing to them that their barbarity trapped the Hong Kong soccer team in the Workers' Stadium for more than an hour after the riot.

But it is the Peking authorities rather than the people that are to be blamed. After decades of being closed off from the outside world, the Chinese on the mainland have forgotten how to treat guests from afar.

Unequal treatment of native Chinese and foreigners has left the people with a sense of inferiority which has lain dormant since the Red Guard's Cultural Revolution, but erupted when an occasion touched it off.

This is only the tip of an iceberg which portends that Peking's advocacy of "one country-two systems" is doomed to fail.

A simple sports event exposed to the world only a few of Peking's innumerable prickly problems, which Hong Kong people and foreigners alike should particularly bear in mind.

GUANGZHOU PLA MISSILE BATTALION'S FRAUD IN TEST

HK270834 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 May 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Guangzhou": "Missile Battalion Fishes for Fame and Compliments, Resorts to Deception Over Exercise"]

[Text] The Air Force leading organs of the Guangzhou Military Command issued a circular recently to criticize the 109th Battalion of missile troops for making false reports and seeking honor through fraud and deception in the live surface-to-air missile exercise, and to apply disciplinary sanctions against the regimental chief of staff, battalion commander, and officers concerned for craving fame, success, and compliments.

According to the facts revealed, the chief of staff of a certain regiment of missile troops led the 109th Battalion in conducting live firing of surface-to-air missiles on the exercise area in June 1984. He feared that if the results were not ideal, their fame would be lowered. So without authorization, he changed the original "manual pursuit" firing plan to be conducted under "level-two interference intensity" into "automatic pursuit" firing without interference. As a result, two shots hit the target and the battalion won first place in the live surface-to-air missile firing exercise sponsored by the Air Force. The higher authorities circulated a notice of commendation and awarded the Merit Citation, Second Class, to the battalion commander and other officers.

When the case was exposed by other units, the battalion commander went everywhere to adopt countermeasures and to ask his subordinates to give the same account when requested. He continued to tell lies while reporting the results to the army commander.

As a matter of fact, the 109th Battalion was well prepared with specific plans and attempted to practice fraud after accepting the exercise mission. When the troops entered the exercise area, the battalion organs presented cans and rice to the units and individuals concerned. As the battalion commander held that "manual pursuit" was extremely difficult, he asked the technical instructor of the exercise area whether it could be changed to "automatic pursuit." When the instructor agreed, the original plan was immediately changed and the officers and men of the battalion were required to "keep it an absolute secret." In order to guard against inspectors from the higher levels during the exercise, special sentry posts were set up.

According to the investigation report of the Air Force Political Department, when the departments concerned of the Air Force required the 109th Battalion to report its exercise achievements, the battalion commander immediately told the company commanders: "If the army authorities request us to report our achievements, you should say that we exercised manual control with reference to the data shown by the meters." The company commanders summoned the monitors and asked them to give the same story when requested. The battalion commander then informed the regimental chief of staff by telephone: "According to the monitors, the troops conducted the exercise under manual control in respect of the data shown by the meters." The regimental chief of staff agreed with this point. Consequently, he reported the situation in this manner to the army commander. When the professional department of the Air Force leading organs examined the work and asked about the matter in February this year, they reported the situation in line with the same previously prepared story.

In light of these irrefutable facts, the Air Force and a certain army of the Guangzhou Military Command meted out the following punishment to the units and individuals concerned: 1) They instructed the party committees of this certain regiment and the 109th Battalion of the missile troops to carry out criticism and self-criticism in connection with the case of practicing fraud and to provide written self-criticisms to the army party committees; 2) they applied a disciplinary sanction against the regimental chief of staff who should bear responsibility for the 109th Battalion

case, gave serious disciplinary warnings to the battalion and company commanders, and conducted criticism and self-criticism among other personnel involved in the case; and 3) the army party committee decided to deprive this regiment and the 109th Battalion of the Class A title for 1984 and to rescind the merits and prizes awarded to the 109th Battalion after the exercise.

MING PAO REPORTS ON DEFECTS IN PRC AUTO INDUSTRY

HK250315 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "Headlong Rush Into Action in Automobile Industry; Extremely Serious Duplication of Imports"]

[Text] A tendency to rush headlong into mass action has emerged as China speeds up development of its automobile industry. The different areas and departments have blindly expanded the scale of production, blindly set up production points, and engaged in duplicate importation. The situation in these respects is extremely serious.

After a nationwide investigation, the Automobile Industry Corporation of China holds that this blindness is mainly expressed in the following six aspects:

1. Blind expansion of the scale of production. According to forecasts, the requirement for automobiles by 1990 will be 900,000. However the total volume of production proposed by the various areas by that date exceeds the annual output of vehicles by 2 million and includes 1.04 million light vehicles, 360 percent of the forecast requirement.
2. Blindly setting up production points and forming one's own system. A number of areas and departments have set up their own automobile general plants. Twenty-five new plants have been opened this year, bringing the total number for the whole country from the post-consolidation figure of 37 in 1982 to more than 100. The plants are scattered and engage in duplicate work without any cooperation or coordination, and are unable to reach economic batch output figures. As a result the situation of small but complete or large but complete regarding automobiles has become even more serious.
3. There is a variety of channels in external dealings and duplication in imports. China has already imported and digested a number of technologies such as paint electrophoresis of the driver's cab, hot-blast dust removal systems, and so on, yet there is still an endless stream of enterprises sending representatives abroad for talks on importing such technologies. At the same time, there is also a serious problem of several Chinese plants competing with each other for talks with one foreign businessman on technology imports. According to a Japanese company's report, more than 20 Chinese companies have already had talks with it on importing technology for manufacturing light vehicles.
4. A whole variety of vehicle types is imported. Light vehicles of more than 10 series have been imported or are currently being negotiated for with West Germany, Japan, the United States, France, Britain, and so on; and five types of heavy vehicles are being imported. Apart from not helping to form systematized production, this also makes it difficult to organize the coordinated supply of spare parts and will cause problems for customers in vehicle maintenance.
5. Breaking up the whole into parts, with everyone issuing their own orders. In order to facilitate their own approval of projects and imports, some areas have adopted the method of breaking up the whole into parts by temporarily cutting investment to within the jurisdiction of provincial-level examination and approval, and thus starting work on one large project by splitting it into a number of smaller ones. This intensifies the loss of control over imports.

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6. Importing parts for assembly into complete vehicles. In 1984 China imported parts for assembling a total of 20,000 complete vehicles, more than double the figure originally planned. In order to make a profit, enterprises in a number of other sectors also engaged in vehicle assembly without considering whether they were capable of doing it. The quality of the vehicles they produced was very poor.

The Automobile Industry Corporation of China has therefore proposed that departments concerned strengthen planning and provide positive guidance to promote the healthy development of the automobile industry.

OVERSEAS EDITION OF RENMIN RIBAO VIA SATELLITE

HK280752 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 23 May 85 p 16

[Text] The overseas edition of Beijing's PEOPLE'S DAILY will be launched on 1 July. It will be printed and distributed in Hong Kong.

To mark the occasion, a cocktail reception will be held at the VIP room of the China Resources Building on 10 June. Mr Li Zhuang, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, has extended invitations to people of various sectors.

According to the PEOPLE'S DAILY representative in Hong Kong, the format will be transmitted from Beijing to Hong Kong via satellite facsimile every day. The Beijing Telecommunications Bureau is discussing with Cable & Wireless the renting of the facsimile facilities.

The representative said that the contents of the overseas edition will be greatly different from that of the Beijing edition. The new edition will be adapted for the taste and interest of overseas readers.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY's Hong Kong office is at 387 Queen's Road East.

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